The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 33 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 561,491.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,800,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
50, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalny)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Peking	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & PHILIPPINES SIAM,
SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,
Batavia Saigon Cebu Puket
Sourabaya Haiphong Hoile
Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 54, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawia Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

80, Khurshedjee Street.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAI
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 13,37,432 0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

'The Silk you have been admiring!'

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, CYCLES, PHONOS, BEDSTEADS, BABA CRADLE, SAFE CASH BOXES, JEWELLERY, ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, situated at No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay, very rich and artistic furniture of the latest style and designs worth buying in these days of the raised prices of furniture.

From separate gentlemen:—
One Baba Cradle, almost new.
One Safe Iron.
One Typewriter.

At the account and risk of the parties concerned.

One lot precious jewellery set with diamonds, brilliants, emeralds, rubies, etc., also pearls and gold ornaments.

Property of Bai Gangabai:—
One gold chain.

The property of the closed concern (shop of piece-goods:—

A lot of piece-goods consisting of Longcloth, bleached and unbleached Chints Voile, etc.

The articles are on view.

The terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1918.

THE ENTENTE AGENCY (INDIA), LTD.

31-33, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th instant, The ENTENTE AGENCY (INDIA), LTD., will sell by public auction at their premises 31-33, Rampart Row, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), valuable and specially made carved and plain teak and blackwood office and household furniture by well known makers, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, teapoys, whatnots, marble tables, moat-safes glass and panel door cupboards, wooden and iron childs' cots, chests of drawers, cradles, towel racks, Electric table fans, Jost fans, white enamelled marble top counters and glass show cases, and Japanese fancy lacquered tea-poys and a miscellaneous assortment of white cotton crepe shirts, silk coats cotton crepe embroidered dresses, silk embroidered dresses, embroidered blouses, muslin blouses, silk stockings, etc.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 PACKAGES COLOURED CHOONDI.

On THURSDAY, the 7th February at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal & Co., at their shop at Champagully, Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Doongersing Chotalal.

20 cases each about 100 pieces coloured choondi Jamnagar Janahir 27 yards.

10 packages each about 100lbs. coloured Choondi Pea design 27 yards of Bombay Co.

15 packages each about 100lbs. coloured Choondi lowered design 27 yards of Bombay Co.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of Furniture, etc., of Captain T. W. Priestly is POSTPONED till further notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING.

Under instruction from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TOMORROW FRIDAY, the 8th day of February 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the open space near the Blue Gate in Alexandra Docks, Frere Road, Fort.

Unserviceable Clothing, comprising.—Frocks, trousers, flannel shirts, shorts, jerseys, warm coats, socks, caps, mosquito curtains, waterproof capes blankets, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES PRINTING PAPERS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 7th February 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned.

7 bales printing papers 12 lbs. Demi-size.
7 bales printing papers 14 lbs. Demi-size.
17 bales printing papers 16 lbs. Royal size.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 7th February 1918.

CONSUMPTION

WONDERFUL CURE.

of

Famous Government Official Case considered "Hopeless" by many eminent Doctors.

He writes 20th Jan:—

"I am otherwise I am thankful to say feeling quite fit and well and have been indulging even in some tennis, besides continuing my I. D. F. drills. I am glad to hear that you are continuing to add to the number of your patients and are obtaining satisfactory results in so many bad cases."

A well-known Civil Surgeon I.M.S., has certified above patient to be

COMPLETELY CURED.

I have been given permission to give his address to all Doctors and other bona-fide enquirers.

Watch this paper for further remarkable successes—proved beyond all doubt.

FREE CONSULTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 4 to 9 p.m.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 8 to noon and 4 to 9 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

(of Lonavla.)

BATLIBHOY BUILDING.
Cirrhus Avenue.
near Byculla Club.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Horaby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 6 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs	35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„	9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„	3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.		

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs.	6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.		

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES. Race Results to date prove it. Send 8 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, G. P. O., Bombay. 2231

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 381, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M. B., (late) M. A. C. S., and M. A. M. S., (U.S.A.), F. S. Sc. (London), M. I. M. A. (Cal.) An experienced HOMEOPATH of 34 years' standing. Medical Examiner of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., etc.,—has made excellent arrangements to take up the most obstinate cases by correspondence. History of each patient must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 10 to cover the cost of treatment for 28 days. Teleg. Address:—Dr. SARCAR,—Ranchi.

EDUCATIONAL.

VIOLIN, Mandolin, Banjo, & Piano, taught by C. MENEZES, 4, Harar wallas Building, to-floor,—Bombay. 229

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced TYPIST, Portuguese preferred. Start Salary Rs. 30. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2269

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN by an Export and Import firm for all Japan Sundries and Piecegoods. One with thorough experience need apply. Good salary and commission offered. Apply to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2222

WANTED for Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Ld. in British Central Africa—A PARSEE LOCOMOTIVE FITTER to take charge of running sheds at out-stations. Salary Rs. 195 per month. A PARSEE FITTER for a Rubber Factory. Salary Rs. 180 per month. An INDIAN BOILER MAKER CHARGEMAN. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Two INDIAN STATION MASTERS. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Two INDIAN LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Terms.—Three years agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2265

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, experience of all Import—Export lines. Apply stating salary to Box No. 752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2257

WANTED—(1) a GRADUATE, (2) an UNDERGRADUATE and (3) a VERNACULAR TRAINED TEACHER for the Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Apply to the MANAGER. 2281

KHANSAMA WANTED for large Officers Mess. Apply by letter stating full particulars, references and wages required to Box No. 755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2290

WANTED—A HINDU UNDERGRADUATE for English correspondence. Tyewriting essential Start Rs. 40. Apply in own Handwriting to Box No. 756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2296

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Young HINDOO CLERK, must be smart in Mathematics and English, must have office experience. Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply M. A. KAZRANI, 5, 7, Bastian Road, Fort. 2297

ASSISTANT LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT—Required with good all round experience of workshop and maintenance of Locomotives. Apply MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal, Kathiawar. 2301

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER, and a Parsee ASSISTANT HOUSE-DOCTOR. The latter will receive an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month with free board, lodging and attendance. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY. 2280

WANTED URGENTLY—LADIES DRESSMAKER well qualified, with previous experience, good prospects, either on salary or Commission. Apply to PARISIAN DRESSMAKING MILLINERY LADIES OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT Scandal Point Road, Karachi. 2199

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.—WANTED—ACCOUNTS and GENERAL DUTY CLERKS, METER READERS and a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply in own handwriting, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. 2239

WANTED—A competent TRACER on Rs. 42 per mensem, on the Temporary Establishment. Applications stating age and experience with copies of testimonials should be addressed to The ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. P. W. D., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2041

REQUIRED—Temporarily the services of an experienced AUDITOR well up in Indian State Railway accounts and office procedure to examine and report on the working of a Railway Audit Office. One with Traffic Audit experience preferred. Aply stating terms to Box No. 757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2302

WANTED—A DOCTOR L.M. & S., or M.B., B.S., Indian University, as SANITARY PORT HEALTH OFFICER for Bahrein, Persian Gulf. One having some experience of Municipal work will be preferred. Salary Rs. 250 to 300 according to qualifications with quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2282

WANTED for Medical Department Barwani State C. I.—(1.) Two SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, well qualified an experienced pay Rs. 45 plus 7 provident fund P.M., joining expenses according to State T. A. Rules, free quarters and private practice allowed. (2.) One LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, well qualified and experienced pay upto Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications, joining expenses according to State T. A. Rules, free quarters and private practice allowed. Applications, together with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, etc., should be addressed to The STATE SURGEON, Barwani State, C.I., via Mhow. 2279

WANTED

CANVASSERS for Ratol, Chiratta Tablets, scents, toilet preparations, patent medicines, teas, Amrit Dhara, etc., Apply BRITISH CHEMICAL STORES, 2, Frere Road, 2nd floor. 2257

WANTED—Two AUTO-STARTERS Oil immersed for 80 H.P. 3 Phase, 500/550 Volt, 50 Periods A. C. Motors. Apply Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2286

FOR SALE

NOTICE TO MILLS.—Just drop a line when you are in need of good quality Roller skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Chrome Belting. Compare quality and prices. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Oriental Building. Hronby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1835

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY of renowned makers as Howard & Blow, Hatherington, Platt, & Dobson Barlow including Carding, Drawing, Slubbing and Intermediate frames, Rovings, Rings, Mule Doublings, Lathes, Drilling and other Workshop Machines. Also a compound Horizontal tandem surface condensing steam, engine, filled with corliss valves made to indicate 650, I.H.P. working at 150 lbs. Steam pressure, running at 70 revolutions per minute with surface condensing feed pump and steam pipes by Pollet and Wegcott. by her Majesty's Royal letters patent, 1901. For catalogues and particulars apply to ESSAJI TAJBHOY, 11 Tamarind Lane, Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay. 2200

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Swiss EMBROIDERY MACHINES. For particulars apply Messrs. BANIANS & Co., 459, Mint Street, Madras. 2303

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

MICA, HEMATITE, REFUSE MICA GRAPHITE, RED OXIDE. Best quality at moderate prices. For full particulars please apply to Box No. 736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2230

FOR SALE—One MOTOR A. C. GENERATOR by Siemens Bros. 16 B. H. P. and Dynamo combined 110 volts, 100 amperes, complete with main switch and fuses. Apply GLOBE ELECTRIC CO., Grant Road, next to London Hotel. 2209

TO BE LET.

TO LET—An OFFICE on third floor in Apollo Street, on Rs. 70 a month, with Lift and Sanitary fittings. Apply to Mr. K. S. AIYAR, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. 2201

TO LET—A well lighted and ventilated OFFICE ROOM, with electric fittings, looking on the Esplanade Road, suitable for a business man or Barrister Apply Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2260

TO BE LET—A very desirable BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of Mr. S. I. Wardlaw-Milne. Fitted with electric lights and fans, from 1st March, 1918, Apply Mrs. HORMASJEE, next door. 2294

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WILSON COLLEGE DAY

WILL BE OBSERVED ON SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1918.

10-30—12—Scientific Experiments and Short Addresses, by Principal Nelson Fraser and Professors of the College.
4—5-30—Music, Recitations, Sports, etc.
6—7-30—Chief Meeting: The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., will preside, and Mrs. Carmichael will distribute prizes: addresses by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Frank Beaman and others.
7-45—9—Cinematograph; specially war films.
All Wilsonians are very cordially invited.

C. N. VAKIL,
Chairman of Committee.

Wilson College, 6th February, 1918. 2284

STEAMER FOR SUEZ.

VIA ADEN.

NO. 3 OTARU MARU sailing February-March.

For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
2283 Dwarkadas Building, Fort.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

PROPERTY OF MR. PITT.

(1) Chestnut Eng. Mare, "Haven of Rest," 5 years—winner of many races.
(2) Chestnut Eng. Mare, "Impecunious," 7 years—winner of many races.
(3) Chestnut Eng. Mare, "Cauldron," 5 years—fast and promising.
(4) Brown Eng. Filly, "Substance," 3 years—Lately imported, untried.
(5) Bay Eng. Geld, "Mintspear," 5 years—Shows very good promise.
(6) Chestnut Arab Entire, "Red Tape," 3 years—13-2, Newly imported. Shows good promise.
(7) Chestnut Arab Entire, "Fire Brand," 7 years—13-3, Newly imported.

All the above are believed to be sound.

For prices and particulars apply to
JULIUS GOVE,
2285 Bellasis Road, Byculla.

V. A. MOHMED & CO.

HEREBY we inform the public that Messrs. ABBA JAFFER and JOOSAB MOHOMED AKBANI have left our service from the 1st ultimo. No one should deal with them in the name of the above mentioned company.—PROPRITOR E P HABIB, for V. A. MOHOMED & Co.

NOTICE

FOR SALE IN HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

ABOUT one hundred acres of excellent land a few yards from the Daulatabad Railway Station on the Metre Gauge Railway, comprising a garden, a house and seven wells in good condition.

The climate and soil are suitable for fruit culture.

Aurangabad and Daulatabad grapes, oranges and other fruits are well known throughout India.

The produce of third land commands several markets for instance Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Bombay and Poona.

The garden contains the following trees in good condition. Income about one thousand rupees per annum.

Orange trees	150
Guava trees	300
Graft Mango trees	50
Seed Mango trees	2
Pomegranate trees	75
Fig trees	2
Tamarind trees	2
Custard Apple Trees	50
Ber Fruit Trees (which can be grafted)	100
Ber fruit graft trees	2
Babool trees	5
Reetha (soap-nut) tree	2

The property will be sold to the highest bid over Rs. 20,000/- received by the 24th February, 1918

(Sd) G. AHMED KHAN,
Superintendent, Court of Wards,
H. H. the Nizam's Government.
1509

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE of whole share (Ordinary) No. 1377 of Rs. 500 paid up of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the names of Messrs. NARANDAS ASSANMAL and JETHANAND ASSANMAL has been LOST or STOLEN.

The public is hereby cautioned against dealing with it.

Anyone finding and returning it to the Agents, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, will be rewarded.

TATA, SONS & Co.,
2299 Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1919, for all or any of the following schedules on the dates mentioned against them:—

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.)—MONDAY, the 18th February, 1918.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLIES OF

Schedule Nos.	Decription
21	Electrical goods.
22	Files and Rasps
25	Grease and Oils.
33	Motor Accessories.
40	Oil Kerosine and Petrol.
41	Oil Linseed and Turpentine.
42	Oil Lubricating
43	Oil, Paint, Varnish, etc
45	Paint.
60	Tubes and Tyres for Motors.
63	Wool Lead.

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.)—THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1918.

1	Axes, Pick Hardy Patent.
2	Axes, Pick, Shovels, Spades, etc.
15	Carriage fittings and Harness.
26	Hardware.
31	Metals.
32	Miscellaneous Articles.
46	Pans and Pot Earthen.
48	Plumbers' Stores.
55	Shipchandlers' Stores.
59	Tools.

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.)—WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1918.

4	Baskets Bamboo
5	Baskets, Cane and Cane.
7	Bins Sanitary.
9	Bolts with Nuts
10	Brooms and Ribs Goa.
16	Charcoal and Firewood
17	Cloth Dungrry.
19	Crockery, Glassware and Lamp-ware.
53	Salt, Soap and Soda.

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.)—MONDAY, the 4th March, 1918.

11	Bruches.
14	Capes and Coats
20	Cutlery.
27	Leather goods.
28	Leather Hides, Country and Europe.
29	Line Coir.
36	Nose Strings.
38	Oil Castor and Sweet.
39	Oil Cocoanut.
49	Rope Coir and Rubber hand.

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.)—WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1918.

6	Belting.
13	Canvas.
23	Globes Pine (glass).
44A	Paulin Canvas.
50	Rope Cotton.
51	Rope Manila.
54	Shafts Wooden.
62	Waste Cotton.
64	Yarn.

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (B. T.)—FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1918.

30	Locks Brass and Iron.
34	Nails, Pins, Shoes and Washers.
35	Nails and Screws Iron.
37	Nuts, Rivets and Washers.
44	Packings.
47	Pitch and Tar.
52	Rubber Goods.
56	Steel Cast.
58	Pester Smoke.

Forms of tender and contract will be issued free of charge to any one deputed for the purpose by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpoogli, 6th February, 1918. 2291

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai LUKHMIBAI, widow of HANSRAJ HARIDAS, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant.....Deceased.

GOPALJI PRAGJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Mukadam in the employ of Messrs. Kiddle Reeve & Co., residing at Dana Bunder, without the Fort, the sole Executor named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceeding if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of February, 1918.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
2295 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NARMADABAI, widow of PARSHOTUM NARAYAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 6792 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 316, Collectir's New No. 4030, Old Survey No. 168 and New Survey No. 1/155 together with the buildings, huts and all erections standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 5607-5608 and Street Nos. 83-84 and which said premises are situate at Upper Mahim Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an Oart, belonging to Trimbuk Jagannathji, on or towards the West by the Oart of Moosa Mapla, on or towards the North by the Oart belonging to Portuguese Church and partly by the Oart of late Balgovandas Bhagwandas and on or towards the South partly by the Oard of Manmohandas Devidas and partly by a passage.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1918.
MULLA & MULLA,
2300. Purchaser' Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SURRUFALLY MAMUJEE and MAHOMEDALLY MAMUJEE, of Bombay Borah Mahomedans, have contraced to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, Messrs. TAHERALLY MULLA NOORBHOY and FAZALALLY BAGASJI. Any persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sarang Street or Bhusari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2005 and bounded on the East by the moiety of a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Sarang Street or Bhusari Moholla, on the North by the property of Abdul Kader Mahomedally and on the South by the property of Ebrahim Fatabhoy and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 184 (1), Street Nos. 99-107, Ward No. 184 (2), Street No. 107 A, Sarang Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants or the Vendors.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
2304 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI NUSSERWANJI KHARAS has contracted to sell to my clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Lamington Road, opposite Small Causes Court, without the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 3266 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of land registered by the Collector of Thana under Survey Nos. 10 and 11 and Pot No. 1 (situate on Mehta Road at Gundawali near Andheri in Taluka Salsette in the District of Thana and Registration Sub-district of Bandra) and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the East by the ground of Bai Perozbai, widow of Ruttonji Byramji Mehta, on or towards the West by a passage 15 feet wide of the said Perozbai, widow of Ruttonji Byramji Mehta, leading from the Government Public Road to the said premises on or towards the North by the ground of Seth Perosha Ruttonji Dubhash and on or towards the South by the Bungalow of Temulji Jamsetji Mistry and are at present in the occupation of the tenant of the vendor.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1918
M. P. PATWARDHAN,
2292 Purchaser's Pleader.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and wearines after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY

CONSULT
Prof. K. P. Jyotishi

Who is gifted with the power to unlock the mysteries of your life on past, present and future and to remove all of your unsuccess diseases and troubles by "Talisman."

Consulting Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
SIND PUNJAB HOTEL.
Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

AMUSEMENTS:

GAIETY'S GALA NIGHT IS TO-NIGHT
NEW PRODUCTION
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
AT 6-15 TO-NIGHT AT 9-45
THE
GAIETY CO.
presents
TOM MELBOURNE'S
MILITARY REVUE
6 In Six Topical Scenes 6
NOT—LIKELY
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER
SEE THE MUSIC HALL
THE DEPOT BAND.
THE DEFENCE OF ?
THE BARRICADE
THE LAST DRAFT
And
DONT MISS
THE GREAT INVASION
THE ENEMY SLAUGHTERED
The Fleet SIGHTED!
SINKING of a Cruiser
IN MID OCEAN—
THRILLS, EXCITEMENT
RELIEF AND JOY!
ROLL on TO-NIGHT
To the GAIETY
At 6-15 and 9-45.

"ARE YOU
A
NEGLECTED WIFE?"

THE EXCELSIOR.
Lessees:
The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
Next Wed. 13th Feb. at 9-30 p.m.
An Amateur production of Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece.
"THE MIKADO"
"THE MIKADO"
"THE MIKADO"
will take place, and on the
14th, 15th and 16th Feb.
In aid of
LOCAL AND THEATRICAL WAR FUNDS
The Opera produced by Mr. James McGrath.
Orchestra under the Direction of Mr. Edward Behr.
Business Manager—M. D. B. Binning.
Plan now open at Rose & Co.

VARIETY CONCERT
of
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIAN MUSIC
of
Mridangum Muttiah Pillay, Palani,
the well-known expert in Mridang in the Madras Presidency
—and—
Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar
in
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
Saturday, 9th February, 1918, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday, 10th February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Two annas extra for reserving Tickets.
Tickets and Plan can be had at the
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA,
SANDHURST ROAD.
R. M. BAKRE.
Manager.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LAST 4 NIGHTS

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

DHOBI TALAO

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45

ANOTHER GREAT

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

BIGGER THAN EVER

GREATER THAN EVER

NEW VARIETIES

DE VILLIERS

THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN

MISS MILLIE OSBERY

MUSICAL INTERLUDE

MISS EVA RENEE

EXPERIMENTS IN TELEPATHY

PIPITO

MUSICAL CLOWN

JAMES WILSON

CLOG AND ECCENTRIC DANCER.

THE BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Rs. **3, 2, 1**.. As. **8** and **4**.

Children under 10 half price except in As. **4**. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. **3, 2, 1**.

Plan at **ROSE & Co.** and at **Moving Theatre**, Dhobi Talao.

EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY at **6-30** and **9-45**.

BANDMAN VARIETIES & CHAPLIN FARCES

Special engagement of

LIEUT GORDON

A real Military Ventriloquist with "Nosey" the Drummer.

The Limit in Mechanical figures.

AND

CHARLIE

"THE PROPERTY MAN"

"CHAMPION CHARLIE."

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

THE ONLY CENTRE OF ATTRACTION IN BOMBAY.

To-night! ***At 9-30 p.m.!!*** ***To-night!!!***

3rd WEEK 3rd! ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

The biggest, brightest and the best show that has ever visited Bombay.

New Wonders! More interesting items!!

WALLET
Comedy Juggler
Double Trapeze
KALLAPAN Bros.

STAR, the great jumping pony
GOVIND NAIR, foot juggler.
The LION, BUFFALO and GOAT eating together.

WALLET and DAMO

IN A NEW SKIT

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHER.

Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays at 4-45 p. m.

Full 2½ hours' clean, healthy amusement. Not a dull moment, all life and no waiting.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **All India General Agency**, Thakurdwar, **419**, opposite **Indu-Prakash Press.**

T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.*

J. W. Wallet, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"



TO-NIGHT.

The beautiful and charming

MOLLIE KING

IN

PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL

MYSTERY

OF THE

DOUBLE CROSS

Episodes 9th & 10th



THE MEDLERS PUNISHMENT	PATHE GAZETTE	WIFFLIES' TRAGIC NIGHT.
A Japanese Drama in Pathe Color.	Latest.	Comedy by MONS. PRINCE.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY. MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.

EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY 3-30 P.M.

LAMINGTON ROAD. *POPULAR PRICES.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

In 6 Reels—7,000 Feet. FEATURING

MATHESON LANG AS "SHYLOCK"

THE LONDON STAR WHO ELECTRIFIED BOMBAY 5 YEARS AGO

AND

MISS HUTIN BRITTON AS "PORTIA"

NEXT SAT. 9th FEB. HALL CAINE'S MASTERPIECE

"THE DEEMSTER"

STARRING DERWENT HALL CAINE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC



NEAR CIRCAUM TRAM TERMINAS Bombay.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW

are the last chances to see the Great Historical Photo-play

ROBESPIERRE

A tale of the French Revolution

NEXT SATURDAY THE 9th INSTANT

THE PICTURE BEAUTIFUL

SIRENS OF THE 'SEA

featuring Louise Lovely and Carmel Mayers, and countless Venus-formed maidens.

A Ravishing Dream of Female Loveliness.

Time and Prices as usual.

IN AID OF WAR RELIEF FUND

EXHIBITION

OF

LADIES' ARTISTIC AND SKILFUL WORK.

To be opened at

SANGLI

On 12th February 1918 in the Museum Building

By H. H. The Maharani Saheb of Sangli.

Gold, Silver thread or silk embroidery work on velvet or satin, woollen knitting children's fancy dresses, artistic knitting of beads, etc., in thread, or on cloth, etc., etc., besides confectionery of various kinds will also be received for exhibition.

Time limit for sending exhibits has been extended to the 8th February, 1918.

For further particulars apply to—

A. R. PATKAR,
G. K. DESHPANDE,
Hon. Joint Secretaries,
Ladies' Exhibition Committee, Sangli.

No More Poverty

EARN Rs. 3 AND 20 A DAY.

ON OUR MACHINES WORTH **300** AND **1800**

We guarantee your Earning—Distance Immaterial—Experience unnecessary. Male, Female, Boys, Girls and Children can, on our system, Buy Machine to-day and Earn from To-morrow.

Look what Workers say:—

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to inform you that I am earning Rs. 15—20 a day with your Banian Machine which I purchased from you. I wish you every success.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) NOGENDRA NATH SIRKER,
of Shahnagar.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to inform you for the "Auto" knitter which I purchased from you about 3 months ago and earning Rs. 80 to 90 per month without any difficulty. The instruction book itself taught me thoroughly. I wish you every success.

Punjab. (Sd). R. S. HOLLOWE.

Highly spoken of by the Late Viceroy & Governor-General of India, and the Late Governor of Bengal.

Free Prospectus from

THE ADARSHA KNITTING COMPANY, LIMITED

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DELHI AND RANGOON.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indian	--
" " Imports	39,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	22.13
Egyptian F.G.F. spot at Alexandria	28.63

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	23.39
March	22.91
April	22.52
May	22.15
June	21.83
July	21.50

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.64
Feb.-Mar.	21.95
Mar.-Apl.	21.56
Apl.-May	21.76
May-June	21.70
June-July	21.62
July-Aug.	--

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's closing.
February	28.10
March	28.40
May	27.45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 4th:

M. G. Bengal Good	16 66
" " Fully Good	17 21
" " Fine	17 70
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18 72
" " Fully Good	19 09
" " Fine	19 46
" Broach Good	21 35
" " Fully Good	21 63
" " Fine	21 85
" Scinde Good	16 96
" " Fully Good	17 23
" " Fine	17 70

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 1/4
Basing Test of Silver — Steadier	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st	4 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½ %	54½
Rupee Paper 5%	46½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris France	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 4th:

5½ % 1985—1928	£85½ Ex.
4½ % 1925—1945	£100 Ex.
5% New	£93 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 4th:

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	80
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay	81
Wheat White Delhi soft red	79/6
Tone:—Firm.	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nominal

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs.	77/6
Barletta Russo—61½ lbs.	76/6

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian	79/6

RAPESEED.

Only quoted for steamers named

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship tec Jan Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed quoted	£19-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	--

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	19/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Value	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The tone of the market this morning was firm, and Good Broach was quoted nominally Rs. 631 Exchange and Rs. 634 Association. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 634 Exchange and remained steady at and about Rs. 633½ to Rs. 634½ for some time with business passing. At Colaba the tone of the market was a little easier Good Broach opening at Rs. 634, declining to Rs. 632½ and closing at Rs. 630½. The decline was due to some profit taking.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April		630/31
Fine M. G. Khamaon Akola	March		624
" " Khandeish	"		612
" " Muthia	"		606
" " Bengal	"		570
Fully Good Bengal	"		612/13
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June		631
" M. G. Westerns	"		612

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 6th.

Cash Certificates	689-12
Total up-to-Date	25,70,912-12

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 6TH FEBRUARY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	688	668	618	593	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	683	668	625		"
M.G. Wardha		665	645		"
M. G. Nagpore		665	645		"
M.G. Yeotmal		650			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		645			"
M.G. Amraoti		640			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		635	595		"
M.G. Khandeish		613	582		"
M.G. Muthia		606	575		"
M.G. Broach		635	629	620	1-28 April.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th Feb., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	595	575	528	--	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	590	575	535	--	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	--	615	585	--	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	--	640	600	--	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	--	650	630	--	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	--	655	635	--	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	--	680	645	--	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	--	670	650	--	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	--	670	650	--	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	--	--	--	624	1/25th Apl, 18
Mathia (M.G.)	--	610	570	--	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th February:—

Cotton	10,789 bales.
Wheat	25,656 owts.
Linseed	2,395 "
Rape, Bai & Mustardseed, etc.	152 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	705 "
Cottonseed	16,660 "
Rice	15,852 "
Myrabolams	Nil
Cottonseed	643 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	7,257 "
Jowar	Nil
Mats	Nil
Barley	3,670 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold, 29-4-0.
Sovereign, 19-1-0.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 99-9.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 99-15.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 63/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 143½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—
Ex-warrant, 93-4.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1936, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 77.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 77.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 89.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was fairly steady at the opening but during the course of the day there was a sensational drop on account of reports that Standard Mills will only pay a final dividend of Rs. 125 and David Mills of Rs. 40. The market closed easy.

It is also reported that Katni Cement will give a final dividend of Rs. 17/8, on the ordinary shares and Rs. 160, on deferred shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2055, Swan 525, Swadeshis 2887/8, Simplex 350, Shapurji 141/4, Pearls 625, New Great 325, Madhavjee 2380, Laxmi Cotton 1650, Kohinoor 1125, Indore Malwa 387/8, Indian Bleaching 210, Fazulbhoys 865, Davids 637/8, Currimbhoys 435, Crescent 273/12, Century 470, Nagpurs 2660, Bradbury 565, Bombay United 1005, Bombay Dyeing 1185, Katni ordinary 277/8, deferreds 1360, Tata ordinary 267/8, deferreds 1195, Bombay Burma 1027/8, Oriental 385 and Tata Hydro 1225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2047/8, Swadeshis 2080, Swan 520, Pearls 632/8, Manockjee Petit 2000, Madhavjee 2425, Kohinoor 1115, Indore Malwa 385, Finlays 435, Fazulbhoys 857/8, Crescent 272/8, Crescent 272/8, Century 477/8, Nagpur 2665, Bombay United 1025, Katni ordinary 310, deferreds 1600., Tata ordinary 271/4, deferreds 1215, Alcocks 1115, Bombay Burma 1040, and Tata Hydro 1235.

ENGINEER AS WASHER-UP.

TRIBUNAL ORDER AN EXEMPTED MAN'S RELEASE FROM ARMY.

A short time ago a skilled engineer, classified CIII., whose services had been rejected for no good reason by the authorities, was given exemption by the House of Comons Tribunal until February 15 to enable him to offer himself to the Flying Corps. On December 17 it was stated that the Army had taken advantage of having him in their hands to enlist him in the Motor Transport, and he was now washing dishes.

Notwithstanding the exemption, said Mr. S. Stone, soliciter, the Army were going on the old adage that possession was nine-tenths of the law and refused to release the man.

Sir Donald Maclean (Chairman): There is no dispute that he is under our jurisdicton.

Capt. Ansey said he had telegraphed to the man's Commanding Officer directing that he should not be sent overseas and that steps were being taken to have him released from the Army for the time being in order that he might be brought under the Tribunal's control.

Permission was given to Mr. Stone to send a telegram to the Commanding Officer stating that the Tribunal directed the man's immediate release.—They "Daily Chronicle."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DUTIES OF A MUNICIPALITY.

"TO DIRECT THEIR ENERGIES USEFULLY."

BASSAPPA CHANNPPA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. G. V. Desai, First Class Magistrate of Sirsi. The petitioner was prosecuted by the Sirsi Municipality for having built a stone-wall without previous permission and thus contravening the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that the stone-wall was "a building" within the meaning of section 3 (7) of Act III of 1901, and convicted the petitioner under section 96 of the said Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts are briefly these:—

The petitioner Basappa Channappa obtained permission from the Sirsi Municipality in the year 1914 to build a house, which is now under construction. That to the west of the house there is a private lane bounded by a fence on the side of the petitioner's house. The petitioner removed the fence and put up a stone-wall 4 feet by 4 feet to ensure greater security for his house. The Municipality of Sirsi prosecuted the petitioner for building the wall without the permission of the Municipality and in this case the petitioner was fined as stated above.

MR. JUSTICE MARTEN'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Marten in delivering the judgment observe:—

In this case the Magistrate has found that the appellant has committed penal offence under section 96 (5) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, because he has built a small wall 4 feet long by four feet high without first giving notice to the Sirsi Municipality. The ground upon which the decision is based, viz., that the wall is a "hut, shed, or other enclosure" within the meaning of section 3 (7) of the Act, is clearly wrong, and no attempt has been made before us to support that finding. It also appears that the Magistrate allowed the President of the Municipality to give his opinion as to whether the appellant had on the facts committed an offence under the Act. This, in my opinion, was irregular. It was for the Magistrate to decide whether an offence had been committed and not for the complainant the Municipality. The President could, of course, depose to any material facts he knew but his opinion as to the legal result of those facts was irrelevant. As regards the facts, it is particularly important in a case of this nature that they should be found with care and precision for we are dealing with an Act which does not appear to be happily worded and which has already led to conflicting judgments in this Court as to the meaning of the word "building."

Before us the case was argued on the footing that the wall in question was an isolated wall or as the Magistrate calls it an independent wall. But as my brother Shah since has pointed out to me it is possible that the wall is really part of, or an adjunct of the appellant's admitted building shown on the plan, Witness Ex. 2, 3 and 4 say it is not, but the appellant himself that it is part of his admitted building and witness No. 5 says it touches that building.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDING NOT CLEAR.

On that question of fact the finding of the Magistrate is not as clear as it ought to be and I am not prepared to say that it precludes the point suggested by my learned brother. Further, the Magistrate finds that the wall was erected in a private lane and he says witness ex. 6 states that there was a fence formerly where the stone-wall has now been erected. He does not, however, expressly find whether witness ex. 6 is correct nor does he tell us the nature of that fence, nor whether the appellant is correct in alleging as he did before us that the land on the north side of the fence belongs to the appellant. But which allegation is at variance with the evidence of the witness ex. 2. All these questions of fact seem to me material before we can decide whether a criminal offence has been committed. If the wall is an isolated wall it will have to be considered whether the *ejusdem generis* rule of interpretation does not apply to sec. 3 (7) and confine the word *"walls"* in the sentence "walls verandas, fixed platforms, plinths, door, steps and the like"—to the walls of a house and other buildings in the ordinary acceptance of the word, for the other item, viz., verandas, etc., usually form part of a house or other building proper.

THE SCHEME OF THE ACT.

In this connection it would, I think, be useful to grasp the scheme of the Act as a whole, and to refer to such sections as sections 59 (1), 63, 69, 71, 92 (1), 4 (2), 94, 95, 102, 103, 113 (1), 114, 117. In particular Sec. 117 refers to a "building, wall, board, fence, or pale" and gives rise to an argument that when the Legislature wanted to refer to an isolated wall or a fence it did so expressly. It will also be borne in mind that the definitions given in sec. 3 do not apply if there is "something repugnant in the subject or context." If, however, the word *"walls"* in sec. 3 (7) does include isolated walls then do the words "the like" in sec. 3 (7) include a fence, for it is certainly arguable that a fence is like an isolated wall. If so and the stone-wall was erected on the site of a preexisting fence, then the question arises whether this was a reconstruction of a building or a part of a building. That question in turn leads to the consideration of the decisions in 35 Bom. 236 and 35 Bom. 412, which appear to me as at present advised to be in conflict. Similar questions arise if, as my learned brother suggests, the wall in question is part of the house proper. It was held in 35 Bom. 412 differing from 35, Bom. 236 that the reconstruction of a side wall of a house which had fallen down was not within the Act on the facts of that particular case. It may therefore be plausibly argued that if a side wall of a house is not necessarily within the Act, *a fortiori* the present small wall is outside the Act. I have now stated enough to show that in my opinion it is inadvisable to interpret the Act without first knowing the precise facts of the case as we have to deal with. On the materials we have at present it will really be necessary to give alternative decisions based on various hypotheses as to the true facts. The real question in my opinion therefore is whether we should remit the case for a further trial or set aside the conviction. In my judgment the latter course is the proper one to take under the special circumstances of the case.

TOO TRIVIAL TO WARRANT RETRIAL.

There has already been one retrial and the matter appears to me to be too trivial to warrant a retrial with probably a further appeal to the High Court. Even the President of the Sirsi Municipality referred to the wall "as such a tiny thing," and the learned Magistrate speaks of the "trivial nature of the offence." I think it is no answer to say that the Municipality wants a decision of this Court as to th true construction of the Act. We are here dealing with an alleged criminal offence. It is for the Municipality to prove that an offence has been committed and if, as they contend, the Legislature intended to include isolated garden walls within the operation of the Act, I should have thought, if I may say without offence that their energies would be more usefully directed in getting an unambiguous amendment of the Act, than in taking police courts against their citizens and rate-payers.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

As it is, I decline on the present materials on the true interpretation of this Act, except that the wall in question is not a hut, shade or other enclosure. Nor do I express any opinion on the question whether the Municipality is legally entitled to take any further proceedings in respect of this wall. As I have already indicated I hope the good sense of the parties will prevent any further litigation. I would accordingly set aside the conviction and sentence and order the fine if paid to be refunded.

MR. JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Shah in concurring with his learned brother observed:—

This case has taken rather on unusual turn. The accused was originally tried by a Second Class Magistrate, but on appeal he was ordered to be retried. It appears from the judgment of the lower court that he wanted to show, if possible, that he had obtained a permission from the Municipality to build the wall in question. He was retried by the First Class Magistrate of Sirsi and convicted under section 96 (5). It was found that though the accused had obtained permission to build according to the plan in 1914, the wall in question was not included in the permission. The wall was treated as an independant wall, in respect of which there was no permission to build given by the Municipality under section 96. The Magistrate came to the conclusion that the wall was really an enclosure and was included in the meaning of the word "building" as used in section 96 of the District Municipal Act. In the application before us, the argument has proceeded on the footing that it is an independent wall. Mr. Kelkar for the Municipality has not attempted and, in my opinion quite rightly, to support the view that the wall is an "enclosure." The argument for the accused is that it is an isolated wall and is not a building within the meaning of section 96.

APPURTENANT TO MAIN BUILDING.

Assuming, without receding, that an isolated wall by itself may not be a building within the meaning of section 96, I am not inclined to accept this argument, as it does not appear to me that this wall can be treated as an independent or isolated wall. The statement of the accused and the plan Ex. B show that it is attached to the main building, and though it is not an integral part of the building, it seems to me that it can be treated as a wall appurtenant to the main building and may be included within the meaning of the word building as used in sec. 96 and as defined in sec. 3 of the Municipal Act. If that be so, it would be contrary to the legal order of the Municipality to build this wall in connection with the building for which the permission granted by the municipality makes no provision or it would be an addition to the building without permission within the meaning of the sub-section 5 of sec. 96. According to this view of the case, it seems to me that the conviction must be supported.

This, however, is not the ground upon which the conviction is based by the trial court, and this is not the ground upon which it is supported before us by Mr. Kelkar. I hesitate to base my decision on a ground not taken by the trial Court or by the Municipality without further argument. The case in itself is not important and it is not necessary to prolong these proceedings any further.

AGREEMENT WITH JUSTICE MARTEN.

The rights of the Municipality and the accused in respect of this wall will not be affected by the order proposed by my learned brother. The municipality will be able to give a written notice, if so advised, to the accused requiring him to alter or demolish the wall; and the accused, if so minded, will be able to resist it in proper proceedings before a competent tribunal. It is probable that the parties may have no further differences in connection with this particular wall in future. Having regard to all the circumstances, I do not think that I need insist on the view which, as it stands I im inclined to take.

I, therefore, agree upon the conviction may be set aside and the fine, if paid, refunded.

I agree with my learned brother that the opinion of the President of the Municipality is irrelevant and should not have been recorded by the triat magistrate."

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the petitioner accused.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the Municipality.

MISDIRECTED CHARGE TO THE JURY

RETRIAL ORDERED BY THE HIGH COURT.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

RAMA LAXMAN GHODE *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. E. Lendval, Sessions Judge of Poona. Agreeing with the verdict of the Jury, he found the accused guilty of murdering one Rani by cutting her throat by means of a small wood bill and sentenced him to death under section 302 I. P. Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Rahi of Pimparwadi went to a field to remove weeds from a *pulga* crop on the 27th October last. Rahi did not return home in the evening and the fact was reported orally to the Patil. The husband of the deceased made inquiry and they found some marks of dragging in a place some distance from the village. The husband and some others followed the course of the dragging and reached a streamlet where blood stains were noticed on a rocky surface. Their suspicion that Rahi had been killed and thrown in the water was confirmed. The parents of Rahi were sent for along with the Patils of Pimparwadi and Sukhalwedha. Information was given to the Police who arrived on the 28th October. The body was taken out and Pachnama made. The accused made a confession on the 30th.

The defence of the accused was that he did not know anything about the murder and that he never made a confession.

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused observed that the murder was of a brutal character, the head being almost severed from the body. There were no extenuating circumstances in the case of a brutal murder of this nature. The jury had recommended the accused to mercy on account of his youth. His youth was hardly such as would be ground for a lesser sentence. The recommendation of the jury would be brought to the notice of their Lordships of the High Court.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment observed:—In this case the appellant has been convicted upon the unanimous verdict of the jury in the Court of Sessions, Poona, for the offence of murder and sentenced to death. The case comes before us for confirmation of the sentence and also by way of appeal. The Judge charged the jury at considerable length, but unfortunately in our opinion there were certain very material circumstances which ought to have been put before the jury, but which were not. The dead body of the murdered woman was discovered in a stream about 300 yards or so from the field where on the last day she was known to be alive she had been to work. There were indications which showed that the body had been dragged some distance before it was thrown into the stream. At a still greater distance there were found blood and other indications which led to the conclusion that the woman had been murdered in a hollow which appears from the description given of it by the Head Constable Bandu and another Head Constable named Anant to have been a secluded place where there was a tree and this secluded place was some some 80 yards from the field where the woman had been working. It was also ascertained, when inquiry came to be made that the woman who was a young married woman and whose husband was alive, had a lover and this lover had tried to induce her to leave her husband and go with him to Bombay. There was one other fact which I ought to mention, viz., that so far as one can gather from the description of the place where the woman is believed to have been killed that place may have been a place where she was in the habit of meeting her lover. It seems to be a place suited for the purpose being secluded and not far from the field where she commonly worked. Those being the facts suspicion would naturally fall either upon the husband or upon the lover. As it happened it fell for reasons which are obscure on the lover. He was arrested and he made a confession in which he said that he had killed the woman. That confession he said was true when examined before the committing Magistrate. The woman, I may mention, was killed in a brutal way as her head was more than half severed from the body.

"VERY LITTLE EVIDENCE."

There is in this case very little evidence of importance apart from the confession and I think I may say with absolute assurance that apart from the confession no Court would ever have convicted the lover of the murder of this woman. It therefore became a matter of first importance in the case to consider the value which ought to be attached to the confession. In doing so it seems to me the Judge was under an obligation to put to the jury all that was really important to be said on behalf of the accused in this matter of the confession. And there are several such matters that are of very real importance though I say nothing whatever as to their effect in influencing the opinion which would be formed on the evidence as a whole. These matters are the following, to deal only with those which are of the first importance. The confession of the accused is brief and very deficient in detail. Reading it alone one would conclude that the murder had been committed in the field where the woman was working. But the evidence seems to show pretty conclusively that it was not committed there, but in the secluded spot which I have mentioned. Then the confession gives no really intelligible account of what led up to the murder. For I do not think what the accused said in the confession could be regarded by any one as anything like a full and true account of the incidents whatever they may have been which led to the murder. Then and this is a matter which seems to me of the first importance, the accused said that he carried the woman's body from the place where she was murdered to the stream. Now seeing that her head was partly severed from the body there must have been very great effusion of blood and the woman's clothes or part of them must, one would think, have been soaked in blood, but we find no trace of this on any clothes belonging to the accused. On one of the garments there were found scattered spots of blood; but that was not at all the kind of thing, one would expect as a consequence of his carrying the body of this woman after she had been murdered in the way disclosed by the evidence, for the spots were not only scattered but they were small. Therefore if the prosecution theory of murder was correct, it follows at any rate as a high probability that the accused, if he was the murderer, must have either carefully washed or destroyed the clothes that he was wearing when he committed the murder. But of any such thing he says not a word. None of these matters were put before the jury.

ERRONEOUS PARTICULARS.

On the other hand, in three particulars what the Judge did put before the jury was erroneous. The first of these particulars is this. He mentioned amongst the items of circumstantial evidence the fact that the accused was seen with the woman on the evening or afternoon of the day of the murder by two witnesses. This is a mistake because he was not seen with the woman by those witnesses. It is perfectly true that when the Judge came to deal in detail with the evidence he put it quite correctly before the jury. He told them that what the women had deposed to was the fact that they had seen the accused going in a certain direction and their evidence showed also that this direction would take him to the field of the woman; but it was a mistake to have put it as he did in the first instance; and it may be that the mistake had some influence on the mind of the jury, especially as this statement reached their ears in the earlier part of the charge when possibly their attention would be more alert than later on when the evidence came to be explained to them in detail. The second point where, I think, the Judge went wrong, was in bringing it very pointedly to the notice of the jury that the accused was the person who was first suspected and the only person who was suspected. The fact that a man is suspected is not a circumstance against him. The circumstances against him are the facts if they are proved which justify the suspicion and certainly not the circumstance that there were people who did suspect him. In doing this then the Judge put before the jury as a cogent circumstance that which was in no sense, according to our law of evidence, a fact which told against the accused. The third matter was that the Judge had stress on the fact that the people of the same class as the accused and the dead woman regarded the alleged motive as sufficient for the murder. Their opinion as to the sufficiency or not of the motive would not be evidence in the case and ought not to be regarded as a circumstance of any importance. But in this particular case the mistake is made the greater by the circumstance that it is very difficult to ascertain why it was that they thought the motive sufficient or what indeed the actual motive was.

"NOT A PROPER CHARGE."

With these defects in the charge, I have come with the greatest reluctance to the conclusion that the charge was not one which we can regard as proper and sufficient for the occasion; and that being so, it is impossible for us to accept the verdict of the jury based as it is on a charge so deficient. We could of course decide the case on the evidence as it stands, forming our own conclusions and convicting or acquitting the accused as we determined. But, I think, the proper course for us to take here is to set aside the conviction and sentence and to remand the case for a re-trial. I think this is the proper course because the accused is entitled by our law to have his case fairly and properly decided by a jury. He has not, owing to the unfortunate deficiencies in the charge, had that kind of trial. I think that he must have it, and therefore the proper order to make in my opinion is that the conviction and sentence be set aside and that the case be remanded for a re-trial.

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

Mr. Justice Beaman in concurring with his learned brother observed:—I concur in the order proposed and think it unnecessary to add much to the able and exhaustive judgment just delivered. It is there made clear that the charge in spite of, or possibly because of its amplitude contains one positive mistatement of fact at any rate and much irrelevant matter which has been pressed upon the jury in this separate connection both most damaging to the accused. In the peculiar circumstances of the case, I agree that the learned Judge ought to have indicated to the jury the contents of the confession in relation to the proved facts suggesting at least that it fell very far short of the whole truth, if indeed it were true in any particular. It is impossible, I think, to say how far the jury may have been influenced by the irrevant matter offered to them as proper material upon which to found their verdict, by the original misstatement of fact although this was later corrected in detail. And by what I feel was an inadequate treatment of the confession of the accused. Had all these matters been excluded on the one hand and included on the other in the Judge's charge to the jury, I feel that it is quite possible that a different verdict might have been recorded; and in a case of such gravity, I think it only right that we should rigorously adhere to the principles which underlie the able exposition of the law given by my learned brother.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

Their Lordships therefore ordered the retrial of the accused.

Mr. S. K. Bane appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

HUGE INCREASE OF RENT.

SIX MONTHS' TIME GIVEN TO VACATE.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

DIVESHVAR PURSHOTAM, *vs.* ESSABHAY ABDU KADARVASAN.

DIVESHVAR PURSHOTAM, *vs.* MOOLJI & THAKURDAS, A FIRM.

DIVESHVAR PURSHOTAM, *vs* WELLINGTON CYCLE CO., A FIRM.

There were three ejectment suits filed by the plaintiff, a rent-farming contractor, of certain premises of Sir Mahomed Usuf situate in Churchgate Street opposite the Eastern Bank.

In all the suits Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendant in the first suit and the defendants in the third suit. Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants, Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, a firm of solicitors, in the second suit.

Mr. Mulla in opening his first case submitted that this was a suit for ejectment. The property belonged to Sir Mahomed Usuf and the plaintiff held a lease of the premises from Sir Mahomed Usuf from 1st November, 1917 for a period of three years on a rent of Rs. 5,701 per month. His client wanted possession of the premises from the defendants, who were given notices to vacate, but did do so.

MR. INVERARITY'S ISSUES.

Mr. Inverarity at this stage submitted the Court that this being a short cause, was not necessary to file a written statement; but he wanted to raise the following issues. The issues were:—

1. Whether the plaintiff is assignee of the reversion in respect of premises occupied by defendant.

2. Whether the notice to quit is a valid notice.

3. Whether such notice should not have been given by the landlord.

4. Whether the document relied upon as a lease by the plaintiff has not become null and void under clause 16 thereof.

5. Whether the Government of Bombay has not taken steps to acquire the premises the subject-matter of the suit, prior to the filing of the plaintiff.

6. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to claim Rs. 700 per month from the defendant for November and December as mentioned in his notice of 16th November, 1917.

7. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to rent for the occupation of premises from the defendant, at the rate of Rs. 700 per mensem as alleged in para 6 of the petition.

8 Whether the plaintiff is entitled to compensation at the rate of Rs. 700 a month from 1st of January, 1918 upto delivery of possession as alleged in para 13 of the prayer.

9. Whether in any event the plaintiff is entitled to any damages except such as had been occasioned to it before the plaintiff was filed.

10. Whether the defendant should not have a reasonable time of at least one year before delivering possession on the assumption tha plaintiff it entitled to got possession.

11. Whether the plaintiff was not aware the date he entered into agreement with Sir M. Usuf that the Municipality was going to acquire the premises and whether the plaintiff is not aware of the nature of the premises.

Mr. Mulla submitted that Mr. Inverarity had not observed the elementary rule as the raising of issues on material facts. Issues 3, 4 and 11 simply turned upon one clause of the lease; while 5, 6 and 9 were a repetition of one another.

His Lordship said that he would not transfer the case to the Long Cause list but would go on with the case.

PLAINTIFF'S STATEMENT.

The case then proceeded. Mr. Mulla then put the plaintiff in the witness-box who said:—I know Sir Mahomed Usuf Ismail. He owns several properties in Church Gate Street. One of them is the property the subject matter of the suit. I took the premises on a three years' lease from 1st November 1917. I know the defendant. I claim rent at the rate of Rs. 535 per mensem for November and December. I sent notice and claimed Rs. 700 per mensem from January. did not receive any reply to that. I wrote another letter on 2nd January 1918, asking him to vacate this I did not receive any reply and brought suit. The defendant has not paid me rent for November, and December and I claim Rs. 700 for January and possession.

Mr. Inverarity cross-examining he said:—

I do not know that in 1916 the rent of defendant's premises was Rs. 550 per mensem. I do not know that the rent was reduced to 530 per mensem by Sir Mahomed Usuf. There are 22 or 23 tenants. That portion was occupied by 8 for 9 tenants. I sent notice to all the tenants to increase the rent I have increased Mr. Damodar's rent (third defendants' by 30 to 40 per cent. On 16th November, I wrote that I would charge Rs. 700. I claim that from 1st November in all cases. Since the time I got possession. am entitled to increase the rent.

Mr. Inverarity observed that he fixed an exorbitant rent because he knew that the municipality was going to acquire. Witness continuing said, that the municipality was going the premises, to acquire this property. I don't know about the notice to that effect published in the Government Gazette. I heard this much that the street was going to be widened. I have got suits against two other tenants. I want to start a hotel and my income is Rs. 2,000 a month. It is not quit certain that the Municipality is to acquire. that land.

GOT IT OUT OF HIS OWN HEAD.

I got this idea increase the rent out of my own head. This is the only rent-farming contract I have got now. It is untrue to say that I am a partner of a syndicate of four who have aken farming contract of 19 houses. I know Jamnadas Parbhudas. I have no farming contract from him. I had no hotel before; I formed the idea of starting a hotel a month before I gave notice. I am going to be the manager myself. The defendant offered to pay for November and December at the rate of Rs. 535 per mensem. I asked them to vacate. I did not ask for Rs. 700 per mensem Mr. Damodar has been doing stationery business for 11 years. He has large printing presses inside. Mulji Thakoredas have their offices in the same premises. So have the Wellington Cycle Company.

"A PROFITEERING LANDLORD."

Mr. Inverarity in the course of his address said:—This is one of the cases of a profiteering landlord. This is a case of rent-farming of houses in Bombay owing to special circumstances existing due to the war.

The first question is, what is the effect of this lease? If he is not a lessee but on the other hand he is only there as a rent-farmer our agreement with the landlord is oral, we say our agreement is with Sir M. Usuf. It is quite clear that he has no right to demand Rs. 700 for November and December. It is the plaintiff who wants to profit and not Sir Mahomed Usuf. Looking at the lease it will be seen that the lease given to plaintiff is subject to existing leases. So plaintiff has no right to increase our rent. You will see that he holds the property as a rent farming contractor. If then Sir Mahomed Usuf is our landlord then he ought to give us notice to quit. The decision would depend on the interpretation Your Lordship puts on that document.

No evidence is given for increasing the rent He has got the idea out of his own head. We want one year to quit. The property will not be of any use to the plaintiff as it is going to be acquired. I suggest that the fair rent is Rs. 535. There is no evidence that the plaintiff will be a loser if he got Rs. 535 per mensem from the defendant. A rent farming contract is taken on the basis of something less than what is actually obtained; because it saves the landlord the trouble of collecting the rent. My client is quite willing to leave it to your Lordship. There cannot be any prospective damages for common law action. Damages ought to be given up to the date of the filing of the suit.

Mr. Mulla submitted that the document was a lease.

"A PURE INVENTION."

His Lordship said that supposing he agreed with him that it was a lease; there was no evidence to show that the plaintiff was going to get more rent. His statement of starting a hotel himself was a pure invention on his part. Here was the plaintiff giving notices and increasing the rent from the time he got the lease from Sir Mahomed Usuf.

Mr. Mulla:—The position is this: Defendant says:—"I will not pay higher rent, I will not vacate. The burden lies upon the plaintiff to show that he is entitled to higher rent." He had no sympathy for the precious landlord; but in justice to his client he must say that it was not according to law.

His Lordship enquired of Mr. Inverarity as to what time he required for vacating and what he thought to be a reasonable rent. Mr. Inverarity submitted that he wanted one year's time and he thought Rs. 535 per month was a reasonable rent.

DEFENDANT GIVEN SIX MONTHS' TIME.

His Lordship said that the only question here was what rent was to be paid from the 1st of January. His Lordship thought that Rs. 550 per month was reasonable rent. He, therefore, passed a decree for that sum and gave the defendant six months to vacate and till the time he vacates to go on paying at the rate of Rs. 550 per month.

The defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs.

OTHER SUITS.

In the other suit against Messrs. Moolji and Thakoredas Solicitors Mr. Desai raised similar issues. The rent there was Rs. 250 per month and it was increased to Rs. 350 and then to Rs. 400 per mensem. Defendants had offered Rs. 250. per mensem for November and December. Mr. Desai offered Rs. 250 per mensem for January. His Lordship fixed the rent for January at Rs. 275 per month and gave six months' time to vacate and till the time of vacating to go on paying at the rate of Rs. 275 per month. The defendants to pay the plaintiff's costs.

In the third suit against the Wellington Cycle, Co., whose rent was Rs. 265 per mensem and was increased to Rs. 375 per month, his Lordship fixed the rent for January at Rs. 275 per mensem and gave the defendants six months' time to vacate and till the time of vacating to go on paying at the rate of Rs. 275 per month. The defendants to pay the plaintiff's costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs Kharas and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Dhondu Laxman and Ahmed Gulam Nabi were charged with possessing three pounds of opium, each worth Rs. 135, and Hussein Ibrahim had one pound of opium valued at Rs. 22-8. The accused were arrested while entering the Alexandra Docks on Tuesday evening, and the opium was found tied round their waist. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. They said they were paid Rs. 2 each by a Chinaman to bring the opium to the docks. As all the accused were minors, the first two were given fifteen stripes each and the third was given seven stripes.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

IN the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

FOR DECREE IN TERMS OF COMPROMISE UNDER ORDER 23 RULE 3 C. P. C.

973-14—Dastur & Co., Lalbhai Kallianbhai Jhaveri v. Sheth Sahebsing Mainbhai & ors, Dastur & Co.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdool Hoosein Tyabally v. Vora Miya Saheb Jiwabhai Cumruddin and ors. Little & Co., Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Edg G W & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COURT'S REFORT.

1403-15—Ard H D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Motilal Bachardas, Smeatham B & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G and Co., Balchand Oggarchand a firm v Gopi Kisson Madon Gopal Khand L and M, Issues settled 14-9-17.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner v. The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.

811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai Widow v. Ebrahim Moledina Captain and V. 740-17—Tyabjee D and Co Bai Mani Widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors Ardeshir H D and Co Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Parshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M Crawford B and Co.

754-17—Kanga and S Rehmatbai Widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Exemption Tribunal meets, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Wilson College Sports, College Gymkhana, 3-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 8.

Bombay Presidency Students' Federation (Bombay Branch) General Meeting, Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, February 9.

Bombay Races: First Day. Big meeting.
Musical Concert at Gandharwa Maha Vidyalaya at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament begins.
Wilson Colleg Day: Meetings from 10 a.m. Chief meeting at 6 p.m., when the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, will preside.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m.
Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunderabas, Linga, Henjam, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, February 11.

Musical Concert at Gandharwa Maha Vidyalaya at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-45.

TUESDAY, February 12.

English mail closed at the G.P.O. at 5 p.m.
"At Home" to the Fellows of the University at Government House, 5 p.m.
G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

"At Home" to the Fellows of the University at Government House, 5 p.m.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 13.

Bombay Races: Second Day. Big meeting.
Excelsior Theatre: An Amateur production of Gilbert and Sulivan Opera, "The Mikado" in aid of Local and Theatrical War Funds.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 9-30 p.m. 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Karieker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema and variety at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0.
West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Roa 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 6.

PART I.

198. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 9-2-1918. At Headquarters.

Wednesday 6th 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Friday 8th 7 to 9 a.m. "A" and "B" Coys. (Actives). Dress, Drill Order, Grey, shirts. (Company Training).

199. Musketry.—The Classification range is allotted for Class firing as follows:—

Wednesday 6th, Thursday 7th, Saturday 9th. Members who have not yet completed the Annual Course of Musketry must do so at a very early date.

200. Instructors.—Membbers of the Corps desirous of volunteering as instructors for Mechanical Transport Training School, Rawalpindi should apply to the Adjutant personally at once.

PART II.

201. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

532. Pte. A. Fear "B" Coy. from 8-2-1918 to 16-2-1918.
406. Pte. Rr. Manekji, Sholapur Dett. from 5-2-1918 to 16-2-1918.
79. Corpl. G. H. Thiselton Dyer "B" Co. from 24-1-1918 to 12-2-1918.
53. Pte. J. G. Coverton "B" Coy. from 3-2-1918 to 15-2-1918.
72. Pte. R. M. Ranji "A" Coy. from 10-2-1918 to 1-6-1918.
291. Pte. G. Mallow "B" Coy. from 3-2-1918 to 31-3-1918.

202. Extract.—The following extract from Divisional Orders dated 4th February 1918, is republished for information:—

Indian Deence Force 258.—The undermentioned man, who was called out for General Military Service per Divisional Order No. 1295 of 27th August 1917, is released from such service as from 31st January 1918:—

No. 294. Private D. N. Nania, Poona Rifles.

(Sd.) TOM DOBSON, 2nd.-Lieut.,
For Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

B. M P, H. KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of January, 1918, the patients that were treated in Bai Moolbai Peerbhoy Hajee Khoja Charitable Dispensary was 826 women and 252 children.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary, Industrial Home for the Blind, Lamington Road, acknowledges the receipt of subscriptions received by him during November Decembebr and January, for the benefit of the Home amounting to Rs. 703-6-0.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The First Annual Meeting of the Sydenham College Accountant-Students' Society will be held in the College Hall, at Whiteway Laidlaw Buildings, on Saturday, at 3-30 p.m., when Mr. K. S. Aiyar, will deliver his Presidential address. The Meeting is open to all Accountants and Accountancy Students.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and one death occurred from plague yesterday, Esplanade and Second Nagpada, each reporting an attack and Market, one attack and one death. Nineteen attacks and eight deaths from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera also occurred thus bringing the total number of deaths during the day to 106 as against 84 on the corresponding day of last year and 82 of 1916.

EXHIBITION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK.

VISITORS SWARM IN.

The Exhibition of the Educational Work continued yesterday. It began at 10 in the morning, when *purdah* ladies began to come in, and before 12 noon, quite a number of these ladies attended. Before 2 p.m., the time allotted to schools, school-children and schoolboys mustered in increasing numbers. It seemed that all schools were closed specially, and therefore most of the pupils of the schools were seen in the university precincts. The number grew to an alarming extent, and the crowd wanted to get in at once. The teachers could not keep control over the boys in their charge, in spite of repeated requests of the management at the door, with the result that hundreds of adults tried to get in first, pushing back children. The latter were in danger of being crushed. The management, however tried their best to prevent mishap, and fortunately no serious injury has for been reported. At one time the number of the crowd must have run up to pretty five thousand. A couple of gentlemen volunteered to help at the door, and preserve order.

SCENE OF ROWDYISM.

The adults failing to get in from any entrance, resorted to violence, threw brickbats, flung flower-pots right about, and even did not besitate to go round the western side of the hall facing the Oval, and broke door-panes, in order to get ingress. It was impossible to control a number of several thousand, and if the teachers had proper control of the boys in their charge, and acted according to the requests of the management to keep on one side, taking their turn one by one, all would have gone on well. A couple of police sepoys, however, could not check the rowdyism. Prof. Burnett-Hurst who was immediately called up, did his best to soften matters, sent chit to the Police Station and further 'phoned for them, but no constable was available. However, children were first taken in, in spite of all the difficulties the management had to face.

To-day it has been arranged to allow the following schools free admittance only at the times marked against each:—

10-0 a.m.—Cathedral Girls' school.
11-0 a.m.—Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School.
11-30 a.m.—Young Ladies' School.
12-0 noon.—Parsi Girls' School, Chandanwadi.
12-30 p.m.—Parsi Girls' School, Fort.

From 1 to 2 p.m. the Exhibition will be closed, and will re-open at 2, and will close at 7-30 p.m. The management particularly request the authorities of these schools not to send more than 50 children from each school, and to nominate one teacher to control 25 children. Thus there will be two teachers from each school. To avoid trouble, it has been arranged to grant passes for these teachers. Miss Burnett-Hurst will be present at the Exhibition at 9-30 a.m. to issue such passes.

TO REGULATE CROWDS.

This arrangement is intenfled to obviate the chance of those who would get in as "teachers," as indeed it actually happened yesterday. The time of 10-30 a.m. this day is not yet allotted to any school. Miss Burnett-Hurst will also be glad to receive written applications from any one school. If besides the schools mentioned above, any school teachers bring their students, they will do so on their own responsibility. In such a case, they are requested to array themselves on one side, and the management will be only too glad to take them in, if space permit.

To-morrow, Friday, will be the last day of the Exhibition, and will be ever at 7-30 p.m. The morning hours are allotted to schools, which will be announced to-morrow. The recess hour will be from 1 to 2 p.m. The admittance fee from 2 to 7-30 p.m. to-day and to-morrow will be annas four.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

At the Palace of Varieties the Gaiety Company are putting on to-night a new military revue entitled "Not-Likely" in six humorous scenes, chief among which being "The Music Hall," "The Depot Band," "The Defence of ——," and "The Barricade." In this revue Mr. Melbourne will be assisted by Eileen Melbourne, who will appear as Lieut. San Brown and other artists.

FIRE IN SULPHUR GODOWN.

A fire broke out at about 12-40 yesterday afternoon in a godown in Katha Bazar, Mandvi, near the Carnac Bridge, which contained about ten thousand cases of sulphur. The Mandvi Fire Engine turned up on the spot on information being given, followed by two others, who were assisted by the Salvage Corps. The fire was put out in about an hour's time. The owner of the sulphur is Mr. Esabhoy Lalji, and the damage is estimated at about Rs. 5,000 which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is stated to be spontaneous combustion.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT,

In the Conder open tennis tournament on Wednesday the 6th instant Mr. M. R. Burn and Mr. C. D. Gunther that Mr. B. Peake and Mr. A. Fido 6—4, 2—6, 6—3 and Mr. R. A. Wagle and Mr. H. R. Dastur beat Mr. K. Tokenchi and Mr. J. Tanaka 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The following games will be played to-day Mr. D. P. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. P. Marwanjee vs. Mr. R. A. Wagle and Mr. H. R. Dastur and Mr. M. R. Burn and Mr. C. D. Gunther vs. Mr. R. Morarjee and Mr. C. G. Sunder Rao.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

Last year's course being finished the Class was closed for two months. The new class for this year will begin on the 17th instant at 8-30 a.m. at the office of the Economic Society, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. Those who want to join the class are requested to register their names at the above office. The nominal fee charged is Re. 1 per quarter. The class will, as last year, be conduced by Messrs. C. S. Deole and M. D. Altekar.

POLICE OFFICER ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

ASSAULT WHICH PROVED FATAL.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Parashram Yeshwant Kulkarni, Sub-Inspector of Police at Apte, and Sambhaji Bhikoo Datte, are undergoing their trial on serious charges. Accused No. 1 is charged with having on or about the 13th day of December, 1917, at Mohopadda, Taluka Panwel, brutally beaten one Kashya Luxooman Katkare of Shedul, on the head and chest and thereby alleged to have caused his death knowing that a beating of the kind inflicted was so imminently dangerous that it must cause bodily injury sufficient to cause death or intending to cause sufficient injury to cause death and thereby committing an offence under section 304, para 1, of the I. P. C.

Accused No. 2, who is a shopkeeper, is charged with having assisted the Sub-Inspector in brutally beating the deceased, under such circumstance as to render him liable of an offence punishable under sections 304 para 1, and 114 of the I. P. C.

Under these charges the committing Magistrate sent the case to the Sessions where the accused were also charged under section 331, I. P. C., in the alternative, of having caused grievous hurt to extort a confession.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Assistant Public Prosecutor, is conducting the prosecution, while Messrs. Karbhari, Hari Luxooman Patel and A. V. Chitre are for the defence.

RANGOON BOOKSELLER PROSECUTED.

ORDER TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

Orders were passed to-day by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, in the case of Mahomed Ishaq, a book-seller who was prosecuted at the instance of the Local Government under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, for attempting to disseminate an Urdu book entitled "Raddi Hindu" which contained matter likely to promote a feeling of enmity between the Hindus and Mahomedans. His worship said the distribution of the book would undoubtedly have a great effect in stirring up religious hatred and directed the accused to furnish security for his good behaviour for a year, himself in Rs. 500 with two sureties jointly and severally in like amount. The accused said he was quite ready to do so and stated the pamphlet had been published in India and not been objected to.

"THE MIKADO."

TO BE PERFORMED BY BOMBAY AMATEURS.

Next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, our local amateurs will produce the Mikado at the Excelsior Theatre under the direction of Mr. Jas McGrath. Half the profits will go to the Actor's War Orphanage and the Brindsworth Home for aged and infirm members of the profession: the other half will go to local charities.

The theatrical profession has done nobly during the war and many of its leading members have left this world's stage at their country's call. The remainder have been indefatigable in their efforts on behalf of charity and for the amusement of the sick and wounded. The Mikado itself is a classic. It is the leading production of those two genuises,—W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. It was produced over thirty years ago at the Savoy Theatre when it had an unprecedented run, and its revival in the middle 'nineties' was equally successful. It contains the sweetest of Sullivan's music and the brightest of Gilbert's wit. It is meant to be a good-humoured skit on Japan many years ago before she had taken her place among the leading nations of the world.

On this occasion Mr. and Mrs. Jas McGrath play their old parts of Uanki-Poo and Tum-Tum: Mr. Moore, of fame as the Jailor in the Yeomen of the Guard, will be Pook-Bak: Mrs. Binning will play Katistia, with the rig't elbow people come miles to see: Mr. Ballantine, of the Middlesex Regiment, will be the Mikado, a part he played with great success in South Africa: and the remaining members of the Cast will be Mrs. Boyagis, Mrs. Greenway, Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Binning.

There will be a chorus of 'thirty whose vocal efforts have been enthusiastically trained by Mr. Edward Behr who will also have change of the Orchestra. The Opera has the great advantage of being produced by Mr. McGrath with all his experience. The scenery is specially lent by Mr. Band man, and the dresses are all new and selected and designed under the immediate supervision of Mr. Yano of Messrs. Bessho and Co. Booking Office is at Messrs. S. Rose and Co.

The Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in the Bisni Khurid case acquitting six, and convicting 56 including Jaiprakash the zemindar acquitted in Mauna case who has been sentenced to five years and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Six Brahmins who led attack on the mosque are sentenced to seven years and the remainder to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

LOOTING AT WORLI.

PROSECUTION CASE FINISHED.

ACCUSED PLEAD "NOT GUILTY."

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court the case was again heard in which Inspector Carter charged Buldev and twenty-eight other *Purdeshis* with rioting and committing theft of property worth about Rs. 400, on the 25th January last.

Daji Umaji examined by Inspector Carter said on the night in question he was sleeping in a tea-shop, and he was struck with a stone when he got up and informed the Police Constable who had arrived there, and accused Nos. 10, 17 and 18 were arrested. The shops were looted and the doors were broken and the *Purdeshis* then ran away; an ear of a *Bania* woman was torn, the *Banias* having dis ppeared.

Police Constable No. 1794D, Bapu Rane, stated on the night of the looting he was on duty near the Love Grove Pumping Station. Daji Umaji came to him at about midnight and inforemd him of the looting when he went with two constables to the complainant's shop and he saw about 100 to 125 *bhaiyas* gathered near the shop. Three men were arrested in the shop, and the rest ran away; the doors were broken and things were scattered about. Torn *purdas* were also lying about; witness saw on the ground the lower portion of a woman's ear; the woman and a *Baniya* were taken to the hospital for treatment.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Deputy Inspector G. H. Belandyne stated he was on duty at Jacob's Circle on the night of the 25th January. He went to Worli on account of certain information, when he saw the complainant's shops broken open and things lying about, and three men arrested. He searched a room in a hut near by and two out of six men were identified by the complainants. Witness then went to a new chawl and there he saw in a room four persons, and two were identified out of these. He then went to the gymnasium (*talimkhana*) of the first accused, where he saw four persons, but none of them was identified. He also went to a chawl behind the campainant's shop where some more of the accused were identified and arrested. Accused No. 4 was found in possession of a brass cup, and when he woke up accused No. 20 who was lying on a cot, witness found Rs. 12 and odd in his possession. The cot was shifted to one side, and Rs. 2-4 were lying on the ground. He also saw a coat in a drain which was covered with grass and stone. Witness found in the pocket of the coat, which was sewn up about Rs. 157 in cash and currency notes; a silver cup was also found there. Before he could search the drain he heard a crowd shouting "Go and throw it in the gutter"; he found a tin trunk lying open in the maidan. Witness then collected all the men who were in the stable, numbering about 80 to 100 and the complainans identified them. On the 29th January witness found brass utensils concealed under some rubbish and ashes in the compound of the stable, and Meghji identified them. A box was pointed out by accused No. 20 near his cot, which contained some clothes, gunny bags, and about well which was dragged.

The case for the prosecution was finished Rs. 33 in cash. Nothing was found in the at this stage.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. The case was then adjourned.

CULCUTTA DACOITY.

THREE ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is an extract taken from the "Statesman" of Calcutta dated the 30th January dak edition:—

A sensational arrest of four young men was effected in Diamond Harbour Road on Friday night by the police under the direct supervision of two European officials of the Bengal Police and a Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police. The officials having been informed that a dacoity was to be committed traced four men who were on a taxi cab to Tollygunge, where they were apparently waiting for some of their confederates. The police surrounded the taxi, whereupon its occupants jumped out and attempted to escape. Three of them were arrested, but the fourth succeeded in getting away. One of the arrested men is reported to be a Mahomedan head constable of the Calcutta Police.

ANOTHER VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

In connection with the report of the exciab robbing published in the "Englishman" to-day, the "Empire" says that the two Europeans mentioned in the report were two Anglo-Indian students who were returning by tram cars from an excursion. They got into conversation with a European in the car who asked them to accompany him in a gharry. A few minutes after the trio had started, the lads jumped out of the gharry and the European made a report to a policeman on duty that he had been robbed of Rs. 160. The parties were taken to the thana and the accused were released.

Mr. St. C. Thompson, counsel for E. A. R. Nyss has received intimation that the petition submitted to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces praying for a mitigation of the sentence of death passed on the prisoner, has been rejected.

ACUTE SITUATION IN BAVARIA.

TREMENDOUS LOSS IN SHIPPING.

"A GERMAN PERIL."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, Feb. 5
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 6.

Speaking in the Bavarian Diet, the Socialist leader M. Segitz said:—We lack coal, linen, clothing, boots and soap. Does the Government believe that we can deceive foreigners into believing that our situation is excellent? Germany alone has lost 1,360,000 dead and an equal number wholly or partially incapacitated for work.

Referring to submarinism, he pointed out that after the war, ships would be lacking to bring Germany corn; and declared there would be strikes all over the country if the Government disregarded the warnings.

He denounced the brutality and the stupidity of the Prussian method of dealing with the strikes and declared:—The Prussian question has become a German question, perhaps a German peril.

BERLIN STRIKES PRACTICALLY ENDED.

EIGHTY PER CENT RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

A Berlin semi official telegram states that the strike may now be regarded as ended. Many munition works in Berlin are in full operation and eighty per cent of the employees in other big factories are working.

"WE WANT BREAD."

STRIKERS BEING GUARDED AT AMSTERDAM AND THE HAGUE

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

Mounted and foot Police with drawn swords frequently charged crowds of strikers in the streets of Amterdam and at The Hague the procession of strikers passing the Palace shouted. "We want bread."

ENGAGEMENT AT HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

RUNNING FIRE OF ENEMS SHIPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Details are now available of the thrust into the Heligoland Bight by British light forces on 17th November. The objective was to penetrate the minefields and bag all the available enemy light craft and to entice seawards bigger German ships.

At 7-30 in the morning, a procession of enemy mine-sweepers, light cruisers and destroyers was sighted ahead. The British force proceeded at full speed and opened fire while enemy in a cloud of smoke fled homewards. Destroyers overhauled and sank an enemy minesweeper and then chased an enemy light cruiser heavily afire but fell back upon encountering the concentrated fire of two supporting enemy cruisers. British destroyers were handled in narrow mined waters with conspicuous skill and effected a withdrawal without being hit and without casualties.

Meanwhile British light cruisers amidst a rain of shells and a number of torpedoes loosed off on the chance, made a desperate attempt to cut off the enemy. A running fight continued for two hours thirty miles into minefields, and till Heligoland was only twenty-eight miles to South-Eastwards. Then the enemy battle squadron came up at full speed, whereupon a splinter-riddled little attacking force began a perilous retreat under the hail of big calibre shells. The German battle fleet however did not proceed very far. An enemy seaplane swooped down to within two hundred feet of the light cruiser and dropped its freight of bombs but missed. The German commander of the sunk mine-sweeper when rescued with the crew exclaimed "shooting big shells at little ships—its not fair."

British casualties were light.

CANADA AND U. S.

AGREEMENT ABOUT TRANSPORT OF LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

It is announced that complete co-operation has been established between the United States and Canada for the effective distribution of labour for war purposes. Canada agrees not to import labour from the United States without American consent, and American emloyers undertake not to import Canadian labour without Canada's consent.

President Wilson in a proclamation defines the term "enemy" in "Trading with the Enemy Act" as including all alien enemies who are permanently interned by the War Department. This interpretation enables Government to take over all the property of interned Germans thereby preventing possible trading activities from internment camps.

HOME RULE RESOLUTION AT NOTTINGHAM.

MANOEUVRES TO DISCREDIT INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

"A GAME OF INDO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION."

MR. KESAVA PILLAY'S CRUSHING REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Delayd in transmission)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The following correspondence between Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Bombay is published:—

129, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a telegram which I received on the 29th instant from London. I shall be glad to hear from you what you think in the matter.

Yours, truly,
(Sd) MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN.
Dated 3-2-18.

ENCLOSURE.

"Inform Rabindranath Tagore and other Congress Secretaries London Indians understand Baptista and Polak authorised to concert with Labour party on Home Rule scheme with contentious details which in the opinion of most Indians here appear defeating aim of self-government and self determination. Strongly advise you modify your authorisation subject to consultation with local Indians as Baptista and Lansbury persistently refuse to recognise general Indian opinion. Strong proteste from London, Manchester, Cambridge and Oxford Indians already addressed the Labour Conference on contentious Hull resolution and Hull Committee admit being misled. Cleavage of opinion between public here and men assuming your authority very detrimental."

To

DEWAN BAHADUR P. KESAVA PILLAI, Govt.,

MR. KESAVA PILLAY'S REPLY.

Mr. Kesava Pillai replied to the above regretting the source of telegram was not given and stating:—"It may be permissible for me to assure you that I have known personally Mr. Polak and possess more or less an intimate knowledge of what all noble and self-sacrificing services he has rendered for our unfortunate countrymen in South Africa. Further, I know thoroughly his views on Indian politics and his warm sympathy with our legitimate aims and aspirations. I cannot for a moment doubt that he would do anything to the detriment of our interests. I have not known Mr. Baptista personally, but I have heard of him as an ardent Home Ruler. I may inform you I am not a member of the Home Rule League and yet I feel since that party has accepted the Congress-League scheme, one need not be apprehensive that any undesirable consequences would be the result of their activities. Since Mr. Polak and Mr. Baptista work together and were able to secure the sympathy of the Labour Conference, I for one, cannot see the propriety of Indians dissociating themselves from their activities on our behalf. Your telegram does not give an idea as to the points of difference to lead us to repudiate our friends Mr. Polak and Mr. Baptista. It might be after all a game of the Indo-European Association recently established in London to frustrate the aim of Congress-League scheme to obtain substantial reforms."

MR. TILAK AT KHANDWA.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Feb. 6.

Mr. Tilak with Messrs. Khadilkar, Gokhale and others left Bombay on Tuesday for his extensive tour in the Central Provinced receiving ovations at the stations en-route. He arrived on Wednesday morning at Khandwa. An open air mass meeting was immediately held in the Sorabji Park under the presidency of Mr. Chatterji, Pleader, Mr. Tilak addressed the meeting in Hindi and Marathi. A purse of Rs. 3,000 was presented. Besides, a dozen gentlemen enrolled themselves as life-members and several hundred rupees were collected on the spot.

Mr. Khadilkar addressed another mass meeting in the afternoon before leaving Khandwa for Burhanpur.

WITNESSES AT BOLO TRIAL.

LONG INDICTEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

At the Bolo trial, the Court was crowded and there was intense expectation of further revelations. The sitting was devoted to the reading of a very lengthy indictment describing Bolo's relations with the ex-Khedive and others, and unravelling a skein of intrigue for influencing opinion in France which included the purchase of "Figaro."

Numerous witnesses have been subpoenaed including Bolo's wives, M. Barthou, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Madame Caillaux. The latter is indisposed and was unable to attend. M. Caillaux was also cited and will be brought from prison when called. Bolo was most calm. He took his seat in the dock, adjusted his monocle, surveyed the seven judges with an insolent air and waved his hand to the lady who is his latest wife.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 7, 1918.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In opening the Session of the Imperial Legislative Council yesterday Lord Chelmsford began with a reference to what he described as, and what most people will agree with him, is a "very painful topic"—the recent outrages committed on the "peaceful Moslem population" of Shahabad and other areas in Behar. Painful topics of this character, however, are not aggravated nor does it aggravate the painful feelings they have already created if frank and reasonable comment upon them is uttered, and we have no fault to find with the manner or matter of the Viceroy's reference to this topic. The occurrences in Behar which have created so grave an impression on the Mahomedan community at large, are equally regretted by the responsible sections of the Hindu community and even by the humbler ones too in all parts of the country. Thinking Hindus, and they are not confined to what we generally know as the "educated classes," view with reprobation such excesses as much as any other section of the population of the country. The origin of the recent outbreak in Behar is still largely wrapped in obscurity and it is probable that the mysterious influences which set on foot the propaganda which provoked these scandalous acts of an inflamed mob will never be satisfactorily traced. The Government can do no more, as Lord Chelmsford said, than see that the culprits are brought to justice without delay,—though one could wish it were also without undue haste,—and the sufferers properly compensated. For the rest it lies upon the leaders of both communities to use their influence "to soothe the sore and injured feelings produced by these events." Lord Chelmsford wisely recognises that though "the question at issue in these unhappy disturbances is linked with unhappy memories, India has long since advanced beyond the stage when the appeal in such matters lies to the discreditable agency of brute force."

> "In these days recognised leaders stand forth who are capable of influencing the masses of their fellow-countrymen, and surely, it is not too much to hope that on their initiative and through their, guidance, methods may be devised to prevent a recurrence of these regrettable incidents".

Public opinion will, of course, cordially endorse these sentiments, and, for our part, we would add the hope that, in the future, Hindu and Moslem leaders of opinion will be on the alert to check those mysterious and wicked influences which set aflame the torch of religious hatred, before they have time to provoke conflagrations which, naturally enough, are used by the enemies of Indian unity for their own nefarious purposes.

Leaving this unpleasant subject the Viceroy proceeded to make an announcement regarding reform in procedure on the Budget in Council which will be welcomed as a small instalment of the greater changes in store, which are necessary to give some reality and practical utility to the Council discussions on the financial proposals of Government. "Flogging a dead horse" is a not inapt description which has been frequently applied to these discussions. The financial statement is introduced and no discussion on its proposals ensues, and no such discussion on the financial policy of the Government takes place until the proposals appear in their final shape as the Budget at the end of the Session. Everything that can be said by way of criticism has to be said after the time, when it might have been of effect in modifying what is shown to be wrong or undesirable, has expired. The discussions when they take place are, as Lord Chelmsford said, "infructuous and academic," and on that account not the less provocative of acrimony and irritated feelings, than they would be did they take place when effective criticism would really place the members of Government on their defence. We suppose that no legislative assemblies so-called, in the world have ever been reduced to such a hopeless state of impotence by ingenuity in framing rules of procedure as the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils of India in respect to the matter of discussion of the financial policy of Government. We hope to see the day, ere very long, when all this will be reformed to an extent which will allow, not merely that the voice of the popular representatives shall be heard before the proposals are finally shaped, but will give them some voice as to how they shall be framed and the final voice as to how they shall be shaped. In the meanwhile, the Government of India have secured the assent of the Secretary of State to a change in procedure which, at least, takes the first step. In future, an interval having elapsed after the financial proposals are laid upon the table for members to digest them, on the appointed day the Council will proceed to a general discussion of the financial statement, which will thus precede instead of following the presentation of the settled Budget containing the proposals of Government in their final shape. The present first and second stages, will thus become the second and third stages, and at these members will be able to move resolutions to the same extent as under the existing rules. The final stage will thus come when the non-official members have had their say. The old "through the looking glass" procedure of settle first and discuss afterwards thus disappears How far those in charge of the Budget will respond to the spirit of these changes and reshape their proposals in accordance with the criticisms of non-official members remains to be seen. But it is interesting to note that Lord Chelmsford optimistically speaks of the Hon. Finance Member "explaining," at the final stage, "the changes he has made with reference to the opinions expressed by the Council, or on the basis of their figures." That will indeed be a great spectacle for India—if it materialises We are quite willing to believe, with the destiny of finance in Sir William Meyer's hands, that it may,—in a moderate and sober sort of way. We have only one word more to say. The Viceroy speaks of these changes in reference to the Imperial Council only. We hope they will be speedily extended to the Provincial Councils also.

His Excellency proceeded to deal with a variety of topics too numerous for detailed comment at present. We may mention, however, one of them briefly. We wish our Governors could get it out of their heads that the poorer classes in this country have not felt the pinch of distress, induced by the war, to any great extent. They have felt it bitterly; and largely because of the remissness of Government in so long failing to realise the need for remedial measures. That is the result of a rigid and unsympathetic system administered by self-opinionated persons who are hopelessly out of touch with the real thoughts and feelings of the people. But it is rather hard on a populace that has suffered by the free licence enjoyed by soulless profiteers, superimposed on genuine economic scarcity produced by the war, that they should constantly have the assertion thrust upon them that they have not had to suffer so much as others, because an academic bureaucracy has come to this unsustainable conclusion and passed it on to their superiors as an unassailable dictum. What we want to see is a little less harping on this alleged good fortune of the Indian people and some greater vigour in avoiding any further glaring exposure of its fallacy, now that Government has at last awakened to the necessity of doing something. We must defer the discussion of other matters dealt with in the Viceroy's speech to another occasion.

JUSTICE ?

We published yesterday the facts of an interesting case as reported by the Associated Press from Calcutta. According to the A. P. correspondent Prof. Kirplani was out riding somewhere in the Champaran District when his horse bolted and he was thrown off. "An old woman was knocked down (presumably by the runaway horse) and got a severe shaking." The Police Superintendent, who was a witness of the accident thereupon prosecuted Mr. Kirplani and the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default two weeks' imprisonment. To the average layman the legality, logic and morality of the proceeding must be equally incomprehensible. If a runaway horse after throwing its rider—to the grave risk of the latter's own destruction—knocks down an old woman, or anyone else for that matter, it is hard to see how its owner, in the event of his surviving, can justly be held responsible for the accident. Yet Prof. Kirplani was actually made to undergo the monstrous mockery of a trial and convicted as we have described.

It is clear that the explanation of the solemn farce in question lay elsewhere than in the merits of the "case," and fortunately the correspondent of the Associated Press gives us a clue to the motive of the Police Superintendent's officiousness. Professor Kirplani, it appears, was formerly connected with the Mozufferpore College, "and sometime ago his services were dispensed with" (it is a pity the report does not give the reason). Since then, we learn, Mr. Kirplani has been associated with Mr. Gandhi's mission at Champaran and it was while he was riding out from Mr. Gandhi's place that he met with the mishap. The charming harmony with which the zealous Police Superintendent and the dutiful Deputy Magistrate were able, between them, to bring home his "guilt" to the unfortunate man, will cause no surprise to any one who knows how the unholy combination of Executive and Judicial functions works in Bengal—and elsewhere in this country. The only satisfactory part of this unpleasant and contemptible episode was that Mr. Kirplani refused to pay the fine imposed on him and has just come out of jail after serving the alternative sentence, in default, of two weeks' imprisonment. The question however remains whether the Behar Government feel that they have any reason to be proud of such administration of "Justice" within their jurisdicion.

Notes of the Day.

The "Indian" Medical Service.

A private meeting of I.M.S. and R.A.M.C. officers was recently held in Bombay, at which questions relating to both the services were discussed, specially the future of the I.M.S. and R.A.M.C. in India as military medical services. Among other things discussed, we are informed, the amalgamation of I.M.S. and R.A.M.C., as military services in India was suggested with a view to having combined Station Hospitals in Indian Cantonments, that is both for Indian and British soldiers. In this connection it was resolved that no Indian member of the Indian Medical Service should ever be put in charge of such a Combined Hospital. Such a suggestion coming from the officers in the presence of D.G., I.M.S. and D.M.S., India, when so many Indian medical practitioners are voluntarily serving in every theatre of war is most deplorable and disappointing. We can only hope that such a move is not contemplated. However it is significant that no Indian member of the I.M.S. was invited to this private meeting of the two services.

"Imperial Citizenship"?

Our readers will recall the circumstances under which two Indian barristers wer prevented from landing at Mombasa. The reply to a question in the Punjab Legislative Council yesterday elicited information which throws a flood of light on the position of Indians in the Empire. The Punjab Government, it appears, had promptly brought the matter to the notice of the Government of India representing that a reference, on behalf of the two barristers, should be made to the Government of British East Africa. The Government of India, who were also approached from other quarters, made the necessary reference, but the Governor of the Colony having "expressed his regret that he could not accede to the request" to allow the two Indian passengers to land, they left the matter there, expressing their helplessness to take any further action on the plea that they could not interfere with the discretion of the British East African Government—especially during war time. This was an amazing attitude to be adopted by any self-respecting Government. It was obviously the duty of the Government of India to satisfy themselves that the British East African Government had valid reasons for their action. If they are really helpless in the matter, if the rights of Indians as equal citizens of the British Empire cannot be effectively protected by their own Government,—so paternal in its professions in this country,—then it seems to us that the only way in which the gospel of Imperial citizenship within the British Commonwealth can be rescued from lasting discredit is for the present bureaucratic regime to make way for Self-Government in India.

A Sign of the Times.

At yesterday's meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council, the Government sustained a defeat on a question in regard to which the authorities in this country are prone to be more profuse with sympathy than action. Mr. Chintamoni moved a resolution recommending the Government to apply unfailingly, year after year, to opening of new primary schools, a specific amount out of, or a specific percentage of normal provincial revenues. No request could be more reasonable or better calculated to bring about the aim which Government, in common with the people, wish to keep in view—namely, the diffusion of education as widely as possible. And yet curiously enough, the Government opposed it—with the result that the non-official members carried the resolution by 22 votes to 19. This is not the first time that such a result has taken place. But that, even under the present defective constitution of the Councils, non-official members should increasingly feel compelled to make a stand against a powerful bureaucracy is noteworthy. It is a measure of the growing lack of confidence in the present unpractical and unimaginative system of administration.

Dr. P. C. Ray's Munificent Act.

As a Madras telegram states, Dr. P. C. Ray, who delivered a series of lectures under the auspices of the Madras University, has handed back to the University the honorarium paid to him for his lectures and has directed that the amount should be utilized for instituting a prize to be named after the late Sir William Wedderburn, for proficiency in chemistry. Dr. Ray's generous action is in accord with the tradition which is not yet dead in this country and which refuses to regard learning as an article for barter for personal ends. And he could not have associated it with a worthier name than that of the late Sir William Wedderburn.

Failure of Submarinism.

The Kaiser has just celebrated the occasion of the anniversary of submarine ruthlessness by creating a special decoration for the submarine crews. It is not difficult to realise the necessity of this fresh stimulus. The explanation is provided by the renewed outburst of disappointment and chagrin in the German press at the failure of ruthless submarinism which was expected to bring England and, with her, her Allies to their knees. It is not merely that the Germans are greatly annoyed by the new anti-submarine devices. The German Vice-Admiral Galster, writing in "Die Selfe," admits that submarinism has not yielded the results anticipated and that the theory, as regards frightening neutral shipping and the assumption of a speedy overthrow of England, has proved extravagant. Another naval authority goes so far as to declare that the submarine campaign is a failure.

A Wonderful Nonagenarian.

The vitality of Lord Halsbury, the Tory ex-Lord Chancellor, who is now ninety-six, continues to be a remarkable feature of public life in England. At the dinner at Gray's Inn at which Mr. Lloyd George delivered his great speech just before Christmas, the most stimulating incident, writes Sardonyx in the "New Statesman." was the short speech of this wonderful nonagenarian in reply to the toast of his health, proposed after the formal programme. "The vigour and directness of this old man," says the writer, "are still astounding. 'We have heard to-night some things with which we heartily agree,' said the illustrious Die-hard, and added with malicious reluctance, 'and many things in which—I suppose—we must—acquiesce.' It was a good saying, and Lord Halsbury brought the house down far more effectively than Mr. Lloyd George when, in speaking alike of Prussian treaty-breakers, and of Englishmen who supported war in 1914 and now don't support it, he made with immense gusto the broad remark: 'We all know that a man who enters into a bargain and then backs out of it is a dirty scoundrel.'"

WORKMEN HEROES

SIMPLEX MILL TRAGEDY.

FUND FOR RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY.

On Saturday last a man named Kalidin fell into a drain tank at the Simple. Mill while he was at work. Seven other men one after the other went to his rescue facing almost certain death. Kalidin and five of his would-be rescuers, Sukhadev Narain, Janki Behari, Jokhu Mangal, Dwarka Bacha and Subai Ganpati lost their lives. The two others, Maruti and Krishna, recovered. The Coroner in summing up the evidence at the inquest said:—

> It was impossible not to be strongly moved at the recital of such heroic actions on the part of the five deceased who descended at the risk of their lives to the rescue of their fallen follow workmne. The self-sacrifice displayed by Maruti and Krishna found him at a loss for words of praise and indeed words were not wanted. What remained was that the affair should be brought to the knowledge of the authorities so that the living might be sufficiently rewarded and that the children and the descendants of the others might not be allowed to suffer through the loss of their heroic dead.

While immediate monetary aid was desirable he could not but think that some suitable memorial should be raised to commemorate this event. To-day in the city of Dublin a handsome public monument marked the site of just such an occurrence as this. But apart from the question of immediate and adequate monetary aid, he was of opinion that a more useful form of reward would be provision for the care and education of the children of the deceased and survivors.

In response to an appeal from one of our readers yesterday we have opened a fund for some public recognition of the heroism of these men. The following amounts have been received:—

	Rs.
Indian	10
A Friend	100
A Sympathiser	5
Recommender	2
To'l for the Brave	5
Sympathiser	5
S. K.	5
L. Tairsee	11
P. F. T.	45
F. M. M.	25
R. B. B.	15
J. R. B.	10
P. M. C.	5
S. D. B.	5
A. M. C.	5
B. M. C.	5
J. F. M.	5
K. J. M.	5
M D. B.	5
P. D. B.	5
F. M. P.	5
K. B. K.	5
G. S. T.	2

We shall be glad to receive and acknowledge further amounts.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency gave a Purdah Party on Wednesday afternoon, about eight hundred Guests were present.

His Excellency played Tennis with His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad at the Willingdon Sports Club in the afternoon.

Major-General and Mrs. Woodyatt and Captain Chance have left Government House.

Their Excellencies are to be the guests of H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla at Tea at the Willingdon Sports Club this afternoon.

H. E. the Governor's Band will playing at the Club.

Sir James Meston reaches Cawnpore on Wednesday, the 13th February, to lay the foundation stone of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College and to attend the garden party of zemindars of Agra Province and not on 14th Febrnary as reported which was apparently a telegraphic error.

Dr. P. C. Ray, who came to Madras to deliver series of lectures under the auspices of the Madras University is returning to Calcutta this evening. It is understood he has handed back to the University the honorarium paid to him for his lectures to be instituted as a prize for proficiency in Chemistry. The prize is named after the late Sir William Wedderburn and will be awarded every year on the occasion of the University convocation.

The annual Indian Civil Service dinner held at Lucknow in Race Week was attended by 52 members of the service. The senior Civilian present Mr. J. M. Holms presided. The usual toasts were duly honoured.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of Prizes to the studerts of the Deccan Maratha Community studying in different schools and Colleges in Bombay, will be held on Sunday the 10th February at the Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi Kalbadevi Road at 4-30 pm. (S.T.). The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell has consented to preside.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Cawnpore, a public meeting was held when Babu Vikramajitsingh presided. The following resolution was passed:—This public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore places on record its sense of deep sorrow at the great loss sustained by the country owing to the death of Sir William Wedderburn who rendered great services to India while serving here and afterwards in England, specially as the chairman of of the British Congress Committee.

AIR-BATTLES ON GERMAN LINES.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

EIGHT ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 6

This afternoon's French communique says:—Taking advantage of the fine weather our chaser-planes were successfully active on the 3rd infant. Real air battles were fought against the German squadrons well over the German lines. Eight enemy machines were brought down and five others fell seriously damaged and probably destroyed.

ENEMY PREPARATIONS ON W. FRONT.

FRENCH SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

A semi-official statement says:—Along the whole Western front our enemies are completing preparations for future operations. Their General Staff is endeavouring by means of raids at numerous points to gain information.

Artillery firing is becoming increasingly active.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

AT FLEURBAIX AND ON YPRES-STADEN RAILWAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We made a successful raid last night at Fleurbaix and on the Ypres-Staden railway.

ANGLO-ITALIAN SUCCESS IN ANTI-AIRCRAFT.

13 ENEMY MACHINES SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We shot down five aeroplanes and the English shot down eight.

BOMBS ON PADUA.

KING VISITS STRICKEN AREAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PADUA, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 6

Ten enemy aeroplanes dropped sixty bombs in various localities. The Albergo d' Italia was demolished and the hospital Cathedral Church of San Francisco and the ancient Hospice of Confraternita della Garita were damaged, the last-named not seriously. The King visited the stricken areas and received an ovation.

THE COLLISION DISASTER AT HALIFAX HARBOUR.

FINDINGS OF COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HALIFAX, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

The Commission appointed to investigate the disaster of December 6th blames Pilot McKay of Halifax and Captain Lamodeg of the steamer Mont Blanc. Both have been arrested and charged with manslaughter, The Commission recommends the cancellation of Captain Lamodec's license and censures the pilotage authorities for permitting Pilot McKay to pilot ships since the disaster. The chief examining officer is found guilty of neglect of his duties as regards movements of ships in the harbour.

ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORT.

PROHIBITORY DECREE RESCINDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

The Government has rescinded the decree prohibiting export of wheat.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

COMMONS REJECT LORDS' COMPROMISE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

The House of Commons by 238 votes to 141 rejected the House of Lords' compromise on proportional representation which therefore is indefinitely shelved.

END OF HAGUE STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Feb. 6.

After a procession of strikers at the Hague had made an unsuccessful attempt to interview the Minister of the Interior strike in the city was declared at an end.

IMPENDING CONFLICT IN THE WEST.

REINFORCEMENTS ON BOTH SIDES.

"MOST STUPENDOUS THING" COMING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters speaks of raids, patrol encounters, and "Trenchmortar Quarrels" as being an outward feature of the present operations on the Western front.

Last night a party of our raiders got into the enemy positions near Poeicapelle and after killing twenty-nine men brought back three. Our casualties were very slight. But these little affairs are only a transient phase. Meanwhile, enemy reinforcements continue to arrive from the east but the Allied forces in the West also continue to increase in an ever-flowing current. The clash when it does come will be the most stupendous thing in point of numbers ever known.

FRESH LEVY OF TROOPS FOR FRONTIERS.

SWISS SOCIALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

A meeting of the Socialits and the Trade Unionists protested against the fresh levy of troops for reinforcing the frontiers but asked the workmen to keep calm and refrain from wanton acts.

BOMBS POURED IN TONS.

8 ENEMY MACHINES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Feb. 6.

Field-Marshal Haigs communique to-night says:—The enemy raided the post in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road One of our men is missing. There has been great hostile artillery firing south of Marcoing, and north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road and increased enemy activity north of Lens and north-east of Ypres. Our aeroplanes dropped over three tons of bombs in the daytime on various targets including ammunition dumps, and fired many thousand machinegun rounds. They dropped over one and a half tons of bombs last night on a hostile aerodrome south-east of Cambrai and on the Menin railway station. Five German aeroplanes have been brought down and three others driven down. One of ours is missing.

BRITISH OFFICER PRISONERS IN AIR-RAID AREAS.

RECIPROCITY CONTEMPLATED IN ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

Mr. Macpherson stated that information received showed beyond doubt that the German authorities had placed the officer prisoners of war in localities especially subject to airaids. Similar action was contemplated in England. (Loud cheers.)

GREEK MEETING INCITED BY CIVILIANS.

CHAMBER CLOSED TO SAVE OBSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Feb. 6.

Telegrams from Athens clearly indicate that the mutiny was due to civilian agitators. An official decree orders the closing of the Chamber, reactionary members of which are preparing a campaign of obstruction in opposition to mobilisation.

TRADE UNIONS TO MEET SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

The Press Bureau says:—Sir Auckland Geddes has invited all the Trade Unions which participated in the January Conferences to meet him on Friday.

THE BOLO INDICTMENT.

GERMAN PLOT EXPOSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Feb. 5.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 6.

The Bolo indictment states "After the battle of the Marne, Germany finding that her sudden attack no longer had any hope of success, desired *rapprochement* with France in order to be able to defeat Britain. It was necessary to prepare public opinion for a separate peace and the documents show that the enemy decided to make large sacrifices of money. Germany wished to impress Parliament and the press by pessimistic reports, cleverly disseminated by paid agents in order to cause confusion and disturb patriotic agreement between the French parties. From every point of view Bolo Pasha was the man for the work." The indictment declares that a plot was hatched with Machiavellian skill and France has been in serious danger.

CAPTURED GERMAN LINERS.

APPEAL AGAINST CONFISCATION.

PRIVY COUNCIL AWARDS COSTS AGAINST CROWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

The Judicial Committtee of the Privy Council has allowed the Hamburg America Line's appeal against the Prize Court judgment confiscating the Kronprinzessin the Cecilie and the Prince Adalbert seized at Falmouth on August 5th 1914. The Court based its judgment on the Hague Convention and held that the circstances attending the seizure were such that the vessels concerned were only liable to detention during the war. Costs were given against the Crown. The effect of the judgment is to reserve all rights for decision when the war is concluded and the German Government"s views as regards the true construction of the Convention can be ascertained.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS CANNOT BE PUBLISHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

In the House of Commons Mr Bonar Law replying to Mr. Asquith stated that the last meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles after careful consideration decided that in view of the important military considerations involved it was impossible at present without giving valuable information to the enemy to publish further details or the explanations regarding the enlargement of functions of the Supreme War Council. He understood that discussions of the Conference dealt almost exclusively with the plan of campaign for 1918. Therefore it was impossible for him to give any information.

BANKING AMALGAMATIONS.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ADVISABILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

Mr Bonar Law announced it was proposed to appoint a Committee of bankers, merchants and manufacturers to consider the advisability of interfering with banking amalgamations. It was hoped that pending the inquiry furher amalgamations would not occur.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN PUGILIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 6

The death of pugilist John L. Sullivan, is announced.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE.

TO BE APPOINTED TO IMPORTANT POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated the Government hoped to appoint Admiral Jellicoe to an important position.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE.

TO RE-OPEN SERVICE VIA MEDITERRANEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line has decided to reopen its service via the Mediterranean.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINISM.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m. Feb. 6.

The German Vice-Admiral Galster writing in the "Die Selfe," says,—Submarinism has not yielded the results anticipated. The theory as regards frightening of neutral shipping and the assumption of a speedy overthrow of England have proved extravagant.

TOLLS OF SUBMARINISM AND AIR-RAIDS.

14,120 NON-COMBATANT MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that since the war 14,120 non-combatant men, women and children had been killed by German submarines and aircraft.

BRESTLITOVSK INTERLUDE.

RETURN OF KUEHLMANN AND CZERNIN.

PEACE ULTIMATUM LIKELY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Feb. 6.

Kuehlmann and Czernin have suddenly returned to Berlin from Brestlitovsk, ostensibly to participate in deliberations regarding the political, economic and territorial questions affecting the Central Powers. The precise meaning of this sudden interlude is unknown, but it seems to point to a temporary breakdown of negotiations and possibly foreshadows the final ultimatum demanding the immediate acceptance of German annexationist terms.

UKRANIANS DEFEAT BOLSHEVIKS.

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Feb. 6.

A telegram from Berlin, apparently semi official, speaks of the haughty attitude of the Bolsheviks at Brestlitovsk as being unjustified by the situation of the eastern front, and states that the Ukrainians have defeated the Bolsheviks on the Kovel railway and at other places. Moreover troops of the Ukrainian Republic practically entirely support the Rada. The Bolsheviks have gained the upper hand at Poltava, Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, and Odessa while the Black Sea Fleet is on their side. On the other hand, General Kaledin has thrown his army of 150,000 men on the side of the Rada.

BOLSHEVIKS CLAIM DEFEAT OF DUTOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Feb. 6.

Boisheviks officially announce that the Soviet forces have suppressed the counter-revolution in the government of Orenburg, defeating General Dutoff's army.

REPORTED ARREST OF KRYLENKO

NEW UKRANIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Feb. 6.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Poles have occupied Mohilef, the Russian General Headquarters, and arrested Krylenko and his entire staff. Ukrainians have suppressed the Bolshevik rising in Kieff.

Holubowitch, Chairman of the Ukraininan Peace Delegation, has been appointed Ukrainian Premier.

INTEGRITY OF LETTISH NATION.

DENIAL OF AUSTRO-GERMAN CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

A wireless Russian communiqué says:—"A proclamation of the Lettish Plenipotentiaries demands an undivided existence of the Lettish nation and denies the Austro-German claim that the populations of Lettonia and Courland and Riga desire separation from Russia. It demands withdrawal of forces to enable a free expression of opinion to be made.

"Russia has agreed to withdraw. The Central Powers could not object if they believed that population desired separation."

CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

GREETINGS TO GERMAN WORKMEN.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

The Congress of the Soviets closed after deciding to telegraph greetings and encouragment to the German workmen "in the struggle so gloriously begun" likewise to Revolutionary Finland. The Congress expressed approval of the decree naming the Council of Commissioners of "Workmen's and Peasants' Government" dropping the prefix "Provisional."

It passed the Bill for the socialisation of land. The bands played the Internationale and the Marseillaise.

FUEL SAVING IN CANADA.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

With the object of saving fuel the Government has ordered all manufacturers including munition makers but excepting those producing food to close three next week. It has also ordered theatres and other amusements to close every Monday from February 18th to March 25th inclusive. Both the orders apply to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec east of Fort William to Riviere du Loup.

It is announced that the Government has no intention despite the pressure of rescinding the order prohibiting importation of liquors.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION BEFORE BUDGET.

NEW RULE OF PROCEDURE.

PROSPECTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS TO BRITAIN COMMENDED

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 6.

The first meeting of the cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. Visitors galleries were full to overflowing, among whom were her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Donoughmore, Mr. Charles Roberts, Mr. B. N. Basu, and a large number of ladies. His Highness the Jam Sahib of Jamnagar was also present. All the members of the Council were present except Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir D. E. Wacha, the Raja of Kanika and Mr. Haq.

On his Excellency taking seat, the following members took the oath of allegiance:—Mr P. J. Fagan, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Sir Robert Clegg, Mr. A. W. Botham, Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea, Sir John Campbell, Mr. S. R. Highnell, Mr. A. H. Ley, Surgeon-General Edwards and Sir Alfred Grant.

Among members absent were Khan Bahadur Allahando Shah, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla. His Excellency spoke for forty-five minutes and towards the conclusion of his speech his welcome to Mr. Montagu on behalf of India and the Imperial Legislative Council was received with loud cheers.

His Excellency the Viceroy said at the opening of the Imperial Legislative Council:—I extend a warm welcome to Hon. members now entering on their labours here in another session. It is with regret that at the very outset of your deliberations, I find myself constrained to refer to a very painful topic. It is, however, impossible to pass over without a word the gross outrage so recentdy perpetrated upon the peaceful Moslem population of Shahabad and certain neighbouring areas. I speak not only for myself, but for the Government of Bihar and the Government of India, and I am sure that I carry with me the whole of my Council, and I hope the great mass of Hindu opinion as well, when I say that those outraged people have our profound sympathy. The local Government are doing their best to bring the culprits to justice without delay. They are pushing on their investigations regarding compensation as quickly as possible, and taking measures to strengthen the police. But I cannot conceal from myself that it must take time to soothe the sore and injured feelings produced by these events, and I do only hope that the leaders of both communities will continue the efforts which I am glad to see some of them have been making, to heal these wounds as speedily as possible. I know well that the question at issue in these disturbances is linked with unhappy memories of hatred and violence, but India has long since advanced beyond the stage when the appeal in such matters lies to the discreditable agencies of brute force. In these days recognised leaders stand forth who are capable of influencing the masses of their fellow-countrymen, and surely, it is not too much to hope that on their initiative and through their guidance, methods may be devised to prevent a reccurence of these regrettable incidents; and now I gladly turn from that subject to those questions with which it is customary for me deal when we first meet in session.

BUDGET PROCEDURE.

There is one matter involving a change in the procedure in the discussion of our financial statement to which I should first like to invite the attention of Hon. members. As they are aware the present system is that the financial statement is introduced without any general discussion on its proposals. Hon. members, of course, have power to move resolutions, on what are known as the first and second stages of the discussion, but there is no general discussion on the financial policy of my government until the financial statement reappears as the budget, when financial proposals are presented to the Council in their final shape at the end of the session. I think there has been a general feeling that this system which is rendered necessary by the existing rules is unsatisfactory, as on the one hand we have not the advantage of a free interchange of views as to our general policy at the time when this would be most valuable to us, and on the other hand, Hon. members are certainly handicapped in dealing with our budget proposals, especially, where legislation is involved. For, on a bill only those matters which arise directly out of the proposed legislation can be brought up for discussion, and when once the bill has been passed, a discussion at the end of the session must largely be infructuous and academic. Accordingly, we addressed the Secretary of State last November proposing certain amendments in our rules for the discussion of the annual financial statement, and we have recently received his sanction to our proposals. The necessary amendments will be notified in the "Gazette" in due course and will be in your hands very shortly. But I may explain briefly for the information of Hon. members that the main changes we propose are that after the financial statement has been introduced in accordance with our present practice, its further consideration shall be postponed for some days in order that members may have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with its contents, which is not always an easy task. On the appointed day, which this year will be the 8th of March we shall proceed to a general discussion of the financial statement. This disussion will take the place of the budget dicsussion at the end of the session which, as I think, Hon. members will recognise, has not been very profitable. Members will be at liberty to offer any observations on the statement as a whole, or on any question of principle involved therein. After this general discussion has terminated, we shall proceed to the second and third stages of the discussion of the financial statement which will represent what are under the existing rules called the first and second stages, and at these stages members will be at liberty to move resolutions in the same manner and to the same extent as is permissible under the existing rules. The Budget will be laid before the Council at a subsequent date when the Hon. Finance Member will explain the changes he has made with reference to the opinions expressed by the Council, or on the basis of their figures, but there will then be no discussion. To this extent the existing procedure must be maintained. Hon. members will, I hope, agree that we have endeavoured to give them a system which provides a more effective and satisfactory method of bringing forward their criticisms and suggestions regarding our policy at a stage when that policy has not been cast into a final shape.

ADDITIONAL CHANGES.

Certain further changes will also, I think, be necessitated by this revision of the existing system. As Hon. members are aware it is our present practice when new taxation is imposed to proceed immediately after the financial statement has been introduced with any bills that may be proposed for additional taxation. This is, as Hon. members will readily understand, necessary for obvious reasons. But, if a period for consideration and discussion is to be interposed, it will be equally necessary that any taxation bills which may subsequently be introduced should, if and when passed, be made to relate back to the date of their original announcement. It is, of course, only on this understanding that the present somewhat inconvenient procedure can be revised.

Let me now as usual summarise such of our departmental activities as are likely to be interesting to Hon. members who have been out of direct touch with the working of Government since we last met. Special preoccupations outside the usual scope of our work we have had as Hon. Members well know and I shall be brief. But these special preoccupations have not interfered with departmental work, nor have the departments been allowed respite from the trying and heavy anxieties of the times we live in.

FREIGHT SHORTAGE.

Since I last addressed you one or two schemes of considerable commercial importance have been inaugurated. The position of the planting industries in India has for some time been causing me much anxiety. The provision of adequate tonnage has become a chronic difficulty, and I fear that we can hardly look forward with confidence to any possibility of increased supplies of freight in the year that is before us. The effect of this shortage has necessarily reacted most severely on the trade in certain commodities which are not held to be of essential national importance. But one of our great industries, the tea industry, can, I think, congratulate itself on the scheme which has recently been inaugurated for the purchase in India and Ceylon of the full civil and military requirements of the United Kingdom. We have appointed a Tea Commissioner who is engaged in purchasing for the Food Controller in the United Kingdom at rates which represent a reasonable amount of profit to tea gardens in this country. Under this scheme a market for at least a considerable proportion of the crop is assured, and I think I

(Continued on page 8.)

IMPERIAL CONCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

may safely say that the prospects of the tea industry which, during the part of last year, gave cause for anxiety have now materially improved. Our anxieties were at one time perhaps even more acute with regard to the disposal of the rice crop. These again arose out of the difficulties of securing freight. In October last a much larger proportion than usual of last year's crop remained to be shipped. The new crop which has just been harvested was at the same time expected to be abundant, and a very serious glut in the market seemed inevitable. Prices in Burma dropped to an exceptionally low level, and the position of the cultivators naturally gave the local Government cause for the gravest anxiety. I was not slow to represent the difficulties of the situation to his Majesty's Government and I am glad to think that we have now been able to intimate a scheme for the purchase of large quantities of rice monthly for the Royal Commission in England on behalf of the United Kingdom and our Allies. Prices have been fixed which will give a reasonable return alike to the cultivators and to the millers, and the control of purchasers has been placed in the hands of a Rice Commissioner in Rangoon. In order to exercise effective control it has been necessary to prohibit exports generally, but licenses will be given freely for export to many of the destinations which normally depend on India for supplies, provided that this can be done without interference with or prejudice to the requirements of the Royal Commission. I think that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on this solution of what, at one time, threatened to be a very grave difficulty indeed.

COAL PRODUCTION AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

I come now to certain questions connected with coal production and railway traffic. The difficulty as regards coal production has throughout been one of labour, especially of skilled labour, and the difficulty has recently been greatly increased by a diversion of labour from the collieries producing the higher grades of coal to collieries and outcrop seams which only produce coal of a very inferior quality. This diversion it was necessary to check both because the demands for better class coal on account of Railways and Indian Marine are large and must be met, and because the production of very inferior coal involves a large economic loss in transport and other directions. Power was taken accordingly and placed in the hands of a local Controller in Calcutta to restrict the working of low grade collieries, and under this power their production has been restricted in such a way as to prevent their interfering with collieries producing higher grades of coal. It is too soon to judge finally the results of this action, but it is hoped that it will improve the situation. In order to supplement the shortage of labour, an experiment has lately been carried out of employing Turkish prisoners who wish to be employed, and those already at work seem anxious to learn the business of cutting coal. We propose to continue the experiment on a larger scale."

After referring to the effect of the short production of coal and railways, speaking on pilgrim traffic his Excellency said:—"I have given special attention to this matter of pilgrim traffic and I deplore the fact that owing to the necessities of the war the railways are not in a position to provide full facilities for the purpose of a great religious festival, and I am glad that it has been found possible in view of the special sanctity of February 11th to remove the prohibition on the sale of tickets for Allahabad and the neighbourhood by the ordinary trains on February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. I am afraid that in other directions also there has been a large interuption and dislocation of ordinary traffic. It is impossible under present conditions largely to increase the capacity of our railways. We can adopt and have adopted various expedients such as the introduction of the train control system and the multiplication of crossing stations both of which help the capacity of the lines. We have taken steps to ensure that the maximum use is made of the rolling stock and to conserve the engine power. No one regrets (continued his Excellency) more than I do the inconvenience which has of necessity resulted, but I hope and believe you will consider it a small thing when compared with the great causes involved in the present war.

HIGH PRICES.

We have been engaged in the struggle now for 3½ years and hitherto India has not felt the burden and suffering which war brings into the houses of the poor, with anything like the same severity as less favoured countries nearer the main theatres of operations, but the pinch is at last beginning to be felt, and one of the matters which has given my government cause for the most anxious consideration, has been the recent rise in the price of many of the necessities of life. I am not going to attempt to analyse here the various and complex causes to which the general rise in prices is due. The rise has been world-wide but I think you will not question me when I say that in respect of some articles (I am thinking at the moment particularly of salt) the market rates which have recently been prevalent have soared far higher than could be justified by economic circumstances. Salt and clothing are among the prime necessities of life and the prices at which they have been sold have pressed with great hardship on the poorer classes in this country. The discontent and uneasiness to which this has given rise have resulted in several regrettable instances of lawlessness in parts of Bengal, Bombay, Bihar and Assam. The local governments have taken timely measures to police the affected areas, and the Government of India have endeavoured to grapple with the situation so far as it is possible to deal with circumstances in which economic forces play the major part. It will, I think, interest you to hear the steps which we have taken to alleviate the position. The high prices of salt were caused in their origin by the shortness of supplies from sources overseas and speculators took advantage of the position. We are endeavouring both to secure an increased import of salt from abroad, and to develop our internal resources as far as we possibly can. We have taken powers by rules under the Defence of India Act to fix the prices of any commodities the supply of which it is necessary to control in the interests of the public safety. It is obvious that the actual fixation of prices and the measures necessary to ensure adequate control must rest in the first instance with the local Governments. We have addressed them on the subject and have already notified salt as a commodity the supply of which it may be necessary to regulate the control of prices. In the case of cloth it is obviously a question of much greater difficulty than in the case of salt, but we shall not shrink from any action which may be found in consultation with local Governments to be both practicable and desirable. May I add, that we are always ready to listen to those who criticise our measures and our Council is above all the place where such criticisms may legitimately be made, but I confidently look to Hon. Members who know our practical difficulties and understand the grave needs of the time to help us by instructing the general public as to the reasons underlying our action.

I shall not revert to the topic (of Industrial development) but content myself with re-emphasising the fact that no reforms in India will achieve their purpose unless they have their counterpart in the industrial sphere. A great industrial advance reacting strongly on social and educational conditions is, I am convinced a condition precedent to the full development of healthy political life in the country.

UNIVERSITIES AND EDUCATION.

In the sphere of education we have to record an event of the greatest educational importance namely the meeting in November last of the Calcutta University Commission under Dr. Mitchael Sadler I look with confidence to receiving from them during the summer of this year a report which will contain a useful exposition of the principles upon which University education should in future be conducted in Bengal, and I have little doubt that much of this advice will be of the greatest value in dealing with University questions in other provinces also. Of education at the other end of the scale, of primary education, I made some mention in addressing you last September. I said that we were agreed that a definite advance must be made in this sphere and that it was only the fact that there were other connected problems awaiting solution which prevented my giving an indication of the policy which we had in view on this most important question. The support of primary education is a function of local bodies and its extension is in the main an operation of finance. While, therefore, the future powers of local bodies and the future relations of local provincial and Imperial finance are still undertimed, it is as you will readily understand a matter of no small difficulty to set forth a definite policy of future development for our primary schools, and it will be necessary for us to wait a little longer before we can take definite steps for the realisation of such a policy. In the meantime we have determined to place no obstacle in the way of such legislature as may decide on any reasonable measures to forward the same end, whether those are the precise measures which we would ourselves be prepared to initiate or not. The last few months have accordingly seen the first beginnings of legislation to allow of compulsory education in this country. A private bill has been introduced and passed into law to admit of the adoption of compulsion by District Municipalities in Bombay. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of similar bills in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. The Punjab Government has drafted a bill dealing with the same subject on comprehensive lines and has published it for criticism. In the cognate sphere of local self-government I desire to invite attention to an important move which has been made by Lord Ronaldshay's Government in Bengal. A Bill has recently been introduced in that Presidency in which an attempt has been made to institute a general system of village government. The question is complicated in Bengal by the absence of real village units and the pre-existence of local committees for dealing with watch and ward, but whatever the ultimate fate of the bill in its details may be, I cannot but welcome its preparation as representing a bold and comprehensive effort to provide a code of rules for a difficult and little trodden field of administration, and as a step along one of those main lines of advance detailed by me as Hon. Members will recollect in my opening speech at the September session which lead to the accepted goal of British Rule in India.

I. D. F. AND SERVICE OBLIGATIONS.

Nearly a year has elapsed since the Indian Defence Force Act came into operation. As regards the European branch of the force a very large measure of success has been achieved and the duty of military service has been undertaken by the European population of the country cheerfully and in a spirit of patriotism. The burden the Government of India are well aware, has been particularly felt in the matter of raising the general service units the formation of which for the time being was necessitated by the exigencies of the military situation and they are grateful to the commercial community for the good spirit in which the obligation has been accepted. I am pleased to be able to announce that the reorganisation of the armed forces in India in which the newly constituted Indian Defence force plays a considerable part has enabled his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to dispense for the present with these units which will be disbanded at an early date. It is not necessary to explain that the obligation for general service when required remains unimpaired, and it will as a matter of fact be necessary as an offset to the disbandment of the larger units to maintain in certain places smaller units permanently embodied for the purpose of local defence.

With regard to the Indian portion of the force recruiting was under the Indian Defence Force Act closed on 25th August 1917 by which time the number of applicants sent in had reached over 9000. Not all of the applicants however appeared when called on for medical examination and of those who did appear only a little over 3000 have been passed as medically fit, and in only three of the six areas into which India was divided for the purpose has the number of fit men approached 1000 the minimum which it was proposed to require before a unit was raised. The Governmnet of India however wishing to give the movement every possible encouragement agreed not to insist on this minimum, and one or more units have been formed of or are in process of formation in each of the areas referred to and it has now been decided to give a further opportunity to fill up the cadres of these units by rejoining recruiting and amendment to the Indian Defence Force act will be introduced in council for this purpose.

OPPORTUNITIES VARY.

Hon. members will however understand that our hands are not free in the matter of numbers. The demands of the military situation and the calls upon our personnel for service in the field necessarily limit the opportunities which we can offer in respect of training for auxiliary troops, and these opportunities naturally vary from time to time. We therefore propose to open and close recruiting for the Indian portion of the Indian Defence Force in the various provinces by notification in the Gazette of India as the above consideration shall dictate. As regards the work of our forces in the field the past few months have seen a series of successes in Mesopotamia and in Syria where a notable advance has been made. The operations in East Africa have been uniformly successful and the Indian troops who have aided so largely in securing this result are now returning to India to refit. Recruiting for the Indian Army and for the subsidiary service has during the past year shown a distinct improvement and the results of the last few months are encouraging. At the same time we are not even now getting the full numbers we require nor do the numbers obtained nearly approach the contribution that India could supply without in any way affecting her own requirements. If we are to obtain a supply adequate to our needs, a sustained and combined effort on the part of all is now necessary. The native states generally maintain their record of high achievement. The first fruits of Viceroy in one field of battle have been manifested in the return of the war-worn battalions of Imperial Service Troops to our shores. The Kashmir battalions which returned last summer with a distinguished record in an arduous campaign have now replaced their losses and refitted, and are about to retake their places in the fighting line, where they will, I feel confident earn fresh laurels.

NATIVE STATES.

The States of Baharatpur, Jind, Gwalior and Kapurthala have more recently welcomed the return of their contingents with fitting honours and rejoicings and the Rampur Infantry, the Faridkit Sappers and Miners, and Kashmir Mountain Battery may shortly be expected. The splendid services redered by the troops which have reached India have been acknowledged by the General Officer Commanding in messages which will be treasured in the annals of the States and have been a source of deep gratification to myself and the government of India. The Bharatpur Infantry in particular who suffered heavy losses in the recent fighting have earned the special appreciation of his Majesty's Government and the thanks of the Army Council. The Durbars are already planning to reform their units for further service after the men have enjoyed their well earned leave.

From Palestine also news has been received of the admirable work done in the battle of Gaza and in the subsequent pursuit by the Imperial Service Troops of his Exalted Highness the Nizam and their Highnesses of Mysore, Gwalior, Patiala, Alwar, Bahawalpur and Khairpur. The stream of gifts and contributions from the states flows strongly. Among others I may mention a gift of 5 lakhs from the Maharaja Holkar, a lakh of rupees each from the Maharao of Sirohi and the Maharaja of Nawanagar, Rs. 45,000 from the Maharaja of Jind for the purchase of a bomb aeroplane, 5 lakhs and Rs. 25,000 and 100 horses besides other gifts from the Maharaja of Nabha whose Imperial Service Infantry will I hope soon take the field, one lakh and eight thousand rupees from the Chiefs of the Northern Shan States for the purchase of aeroplanes, and lastly yet another gift from the Maharaja of Gwalior namely £6,000 for the benefit of disabled Naval Officers and men and their families. The Central Recruiting Board has received considerable assistance from some states in the matter of recruiting for the Indian army notably from Kashmir, Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur and in the Punjab from Patiala, Jind Nabha and Kapurthala and besides this, the Kashmir, Patiala, Jind, Kapurthala and Bahawalpur durbars have undertaken on the request of the Government of India to increase considerably the strength of their Imperial Service Units in order to meet the rapid wastage of modern war.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

If I were now to resume my seat Hon. members would perhaps have a right to complain that there remains a subject of momentous importance to India second in importance to nothing except the war upon which I have not so far specially touched. It is a subject which naturally claims at this hour the serious attention of every man interested in the welfare of India. But Hon. members will on reflection relise that at this stage it is not possible for me to say much on the topic of constitutional reform. For the past three months the Secretary of State and I have been in daily consultation on the subject. We have received numerous deputations and given still more numerous interviews. In the addresses presented to us we have had clearly placed before us the hopes and aspirations as well as the doubts and fears of the various communities in India. In the interviews we have endeavoured to elicit the opinions of those whom we were meeting. We have proved those opinions by searching cross-examination, not for the pleasure of mere dialectics, but to satisfy our minds that beneath the opinions expressed there was a solid sustratum of fact and experience. I can say for my part, and I believe I can also speak for the Secretary of State, that we regarded these interviews as a liberal education. They enabled us to clear our minds and they assisted us to see how far opinions expressed in addresses were based on genuine conviction and solid thought. The whole scheme of the tour and the arrangements made at each centre seemed to me admirably suited to the purpose which the Secretary of State and I had in hand, and I should like to pay a tribute to the great ability with which so many of the addresses we heard had been drafted and to the careful labour and thought which they embodied. I also take the opportunity of cordially acknowledging the almost universal spirit of genuine co-operation which animated those who came to meet us in interview.

PROGRESS AND RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Availing ourselves then, of all the help that offers we are threshing out the great problems with which we have to deal and I have every hope that the Secretary of State may be able to take home proposals embodying a sane and sober advance with future steps duly outlined so that provided we get that co-operation on which the announcement of August the 20th laid stress, we shall be able to progress towards the realisation of responsible government. Let me remind you of the words of the announcement that "ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament." If his Majesty's government accept our request for publication, then it will be for those who represent the numerous communities interested to put their heads together and make reasoned representations to me upon them for transmission to his Majesty's Government.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

I notice that it has been suggested that a deputation should go home and lay the case for the Congress League scheme before his Majesty's Government. The same intention may exist in other quarters. I think that at the right moment that is a course worthy of consideration, and I would not have it thought that there is any desire on the part of Government to hamper any such representations. On the contrary I will gladly give all the advice and all the help which it lies in my power to give. You will observe that the procedure we propose to adopt is that which was followed on the occasion of the Morley-Minto reform scheme. It opens the door to full discussion and seems to me a highly convenient course to pursue. I do not disguise from myself that there will be those who will criticise our proposals whatever they may be, as not going far enough, while others will regard them as going dangerously far. That is inevitable but they will represent a sincere and honest attempt to give effect to the announcement of August the 20th which the Secretary of State and I have regarded as constituting our terms of reference, and therefore binding upon us. I would ask people generally to reread that announcement as a whole, resisting the temptation to select that portion which suits their particular views and to reject the rest. I believe in the main, the announcement commanded general acquiescense and it behoves us all to endeavour to work together in general harmony with it, and to accept its spirit. The first practical step in fulfilment of that announcement has a directly personal aspect in that it accounts for the presence here in Delhi to-day of the Right Hon'ble Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India. It is our privilege to be able to greet him in our midst, and I am sure that all Hon. Members would wish me to extend to him a most sincere and cordial welcome on behalf of the Imperial Legislative Council of India. His task and mine is a joint task and in its discharge we stand in a relationship peculiarly personal, but this consideration will not deter me from thanking him here and now, for the whole-heartedness of his co-operation with me. He has moreover met others freely and widely, the leading figures in our political life, official and non-official and knowing as I do, the spirit which has animated him, I feel sure that Hon. members would like me to express to him on behalf of India as a whole, our great appreciation of the manner in which he has approached his task. We do not know whether our work of the past three months will lead to success. It will be for history to record the result of those labours. 'Tis not in mortals to command success," but if ever a man engaged in a task beset with difficulties deserved success, that man I most emphatically hold is the Right Hon the Secretary of State. (Cheers).

INCOME-TAX BILL.

There were no less than 27 questions on the agenda of which Mr. Sukul alone asked 16. After the interpellations, Sir William Meyer in introducing the Income-Tax Amendment Bill, said it was published on 27th October, 1917, and emphasised that a change in rates at which tax was levied on various scales was not one of the objects of Bill. He cleared up some misconception in regard to period in respect of which peoples' income was assessed. There was nothing in the argument that under the scheme a man paid income-tax twice over, on takings of a single year. He explained that profits of the consignment business carried on through an Indian agent could legally, under the Bill as hitherto, be assessed to the tax. It was not the intention of Government to enforce the liability and instructions to that effect had been issued to local Governments. The exemption of shipping companies had been removed to leave Government a free hand to deal with the matter after the war, but a notification would be issued continuing the exemption while the war continues.

The Maharaja of Kassimbazar as the representative of the Zemindars of Bengal opposed clause 4 of the Income-Tax Bill which imposed a tax on agricultural income.

Mr. Sukul mentioned the hardships which the Bill imposed on landholding classes and agriculturists engaged in other pursuits as well and opposed the granting of new powers to collectors.

Rai Sitanath Roy protested against taxing agricultural income.

PATRIOTIC MOTIVES.

Sir Hugh Bray said he did not want to take much time of the Council at the present stage. The views expressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would shortly be in the hands of the Government of India, and he hoped those views would receive careful consideration at the hands of the Committee. The point he wanted to refer was that up to now income-tax was levied on current year's income and figures were calculated on past years' profits, and the speaker criticised at length the departure contemplated in the draft Bill. He said they had accepted the super-tax from purely patriotic motives, but he opposed the new principle of taking income in the way proposed. He hoped the Bill would emerge out of the Select Committee in a much more acceptable form.

Mr. Hogg suggested that there should be a provision in the Bill to enhance or reduce the amount of tax according to the increase or decrease of the actual income assessed, and urged that the Bill should be fully dealt with in the Select Committee.

A PROTEST.

Pandit Malaviya said he was surprised that a proposal of taxation was made without any justification whatever. They did not know how the year was going to end. The Bill ought not to go to the Select Committee, as it was a proposal for fresh taxation.

Mr. Bannerjee endorsed the protest against section (4) of the Bill. Government could not easily discard the solemn guarantee given by the British Government. He said the extra tax which the Zemindars would pay would be extracted from the ryots. (Laughter.)

Mr. Aiyanger said the Bill went against the solemn pledges of Government. Due consideration should be given to the depreciation of Government securities and municipal debentures, etc.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis agreed with the previous speakers in protesting against the measure. It was not fair to tax the landlords.

Mr. Shafi agreed with the views expressed by Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. Sharma said the Government was trying the thin end of the wedge and the Bill was a violation of pledges so far given.

Mr. Khaparde said he would protest against the measure at the present stage, because if the Bill once fond a place in the Statute Book it would be difficult to remove it.

NO BREACH OF FAITH.

Sir W. Meyer said it was extraordinary that people should look upon the Government as a rapacious body who wished to rob the people. He welcomed Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee back in the Council, but he must object to his suggestions of breaches of faith, which had been brought forward. He said there were no breaches of faith, but Government considered that there should be a graduation in the tax and the income-tax should be made more equitably as the present Act enabled the dishonest man to escape, and that by applying the graduated scale, he hoped that the Government would take more money by the tax, but the tax would be more equitably imposed on the public.

Sir William replied to certain speeches and added he had made notes of the speeches which would be considered in the Select Committee. The motion to refer to the Bill to the Select Committee was put and agreed to.

Sir James Duboulay moved that Cinematographs Bill be referred to a Select Committee. He dwelt on the opinion received and explained the penal clauses. The motion was put and agreed to.

Sir Claude Hill introduced the Indian Forest Act Amendment Bill and explained that the Bill was intended to remove some of the defects in the present Act. Among other things it extended maximum period of which a protected forest might be closed by local Governments from 20 to 30 years, as owing to the damage done by persons holding grazing rights in such forests it was in many cases impossible to secure proper regeneration in a shorter period than 30 years.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCIAL AREAS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The Council reassembling after lunch the Viceroy presided. The Secretary of State was present in the visitors' gallery.

Mr. Sarma in moving the resolution on the redistribution of provincial areas said, he did not contend for a moment that self-governing institutions could not be introduced into provinces as they were constituted with any hope of success. On the contrary, in the case of many important provinces extensive changes were hardly needed and he would strongly deprecate the postponement of the introduction of reforms until the changes he was advocating were taken in hand. But, in some provinces, self-governing institutions would work better with a re-adjustment and a general redistribution would pave the way to complete success but he should lay down three conditions for this, namely, that the people should desire such a change, that they should be sufficiently numerous and that they should speak the same language. There has been an agitation for the creation of an Andhra province and the case of the Oorias was also plain. They were living in a compact territory grouped with Bengal, Bihar and Madras. Similar remarks would apply to Malabar, Canara, Sind and Gujrat. Bombay and the Central Provinces also furnished instances where the language problem might be taken up for solution. The Hindi-speaking people of the Central Provinces formed a contiguous compact area adjoining Behar and the United Provinces and the Mahratta tracts were similary situated with regard to Bombay. The Maharatta-speaking people seemed to be extremely desirous of being brought together and the question of universities, education and the language to be employed in the Legislative Councils might find an easy solution by a re-adjustment at a reduced cost. The people of Bengal and Assam would also like the Bengalee-speaking people of Bihar and Assam to be brought together the adoption of his scheme would remove provincial frictions and jealousies and provide a basis of representation for the constitution of an All-India Council.

APPLE OF DISCORD.

Sir Hamilton Grant deprecated hasty changes, referring to the undesirability of juggling with provincial limits unnecessarily and pointing out the indefinite nature of linguistic boundaries.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis also criticised the proposals.

Mr. Fagan (Punjab) thought the resolution premature and academic.

Mr. Shafi (Punjab) did not want the restoration of North-Western Frontier to the Punjab but wanted Sind instead. He thought the dividing up of India into small states was highly impracticable. He did not suppirt the resolution.

Mr. Kincaid (Bombay) thought the geographically and linguistically Sind was a district unit. The resolution was absolutely premature and he opposed it on the score of expenditure.

Dr. Sapru (U. P.) apprehended that if the resolution was carried into effect it would retard progress in the country. Dr. Sapru said that he had no material before him to consider the special case of either Sylhet, Sind or Andhra. The resolution, though academic, ought not to have been brought forward.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea said that the moment was very inopportune for bringing up the resolution. It would interfere with the satisfactory solution of a scheme for which the Secretary of State was in India. As far as he personally was concerned, he was for accepting the resolution with the modifications referring to Sylhet. He hoped that the Government would redeem the pledges given in the despatch of the 25th August 1911. He was afraid that if the resolution was accepted it would prove a veritable apple of discord.

Mr. Sastri (Madras) said that language was not the only bond of a common nationalist. He thought that Mr. Sarma overdrew the provincial picture and his scheme would be opposed by the people, if the latter's verdict was taken on it. He said that the Secretary of State had taken upon himself the task of solving a huge problem. Was it prudent to distract his attention? He would ask Mr. Sarma to forbear from complicating the situation.

A BID FOR POPULARITY.

Mr. Ayangar(Madras) supported the resolution.

Nawab Ali Chaudhari (Bengal) thought language should not be the only criterion for the redistribution of provinces. There were other considerations such as race, temperament, revenue system etc. He said that the interests of Eastern Bengal should not be linked with those of Western Bengal. Sylhet with Eastern Bengal should be created into a separate administration.

Sir James Duboulay said the Government took a neutral position with regard to the question and members could vote as they liked.

Mr. Jinnah said if Mr. Sarma wanted an Andhra Province why should he have bothered the Imperial Council? He thought the resolution was mischievous. He was sure Mr. Sarma wanted some popularity in his own province. That was why he brought up the resolution.

Mr. Sarma in reply said that the members had totally mistaken the point of view with which he approached the question. It was a mistake to suppose he brought up the question to benefit the Andhra community.

The resolution was rejected.

The Council adjourned till 20th February.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCES.

TO BE HELD IN LONDON THIS YEAR.

TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDNON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. Feb. 6.

Reuter learns that in accordance with the general wish expressed last year and as the convenience of the Dominion statesmen and their Parliaments will admit a series of Imperial War Cabinets, Imperial War Conferences will be held in London this year in continuation of those held last year at which representatives of the Dominions will attend and confer with the British Ministers on the problems of the war.

It is understood that the Imperial Government is now trying to arrange a date which will, as far as possible, suit the convenience of all, but nothing definite has yet been settled either regarding the date or regarding the statesmen who will come to England.

NEW ZEALAND'S REPRESENTATIVES.

A telegram from Reuter's' Wellington correspondent to-day gives the first official intimation that subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward will represent New Zealand.

AGAINST FOOD HOARDING.

LORD RHONDDA'S APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

Lord Rhondda indemnifies against prosecution of food hoarders who surrender their supplies between February 11th and 18th, pointing out that it is believed that many have become liable to prosecution by inadvertence.

The Press Bureau says that Lord Rhondda addressing the members of Parliament expressed the view that the food situation would be in the most difficult stage during the next two months. He asked the members to give him all help possible in their constituencies.

COMPULSORY RATIONING POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 8-10 p.m., Feb. 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clynes stated that compulsory rationing had been postponed till April or May.

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PACIFIST PROPAGANDA.

SIR G. CAVE'S OUTSPOKEN SPEECH.

UNSCRUPULOUS METHODS CONDEMNED.

In the House of Commons on December 12th Mr. Lees Smith (R. Northampton) drew attention to Regulation 27c, under the Defence of the Realm Acts, dealing with pamphlets and leaflets. While that regulation was to be amended, he complained that the Government had another system by which it could retain all the powers to which objection was taken in that regulation. He suggested that the Home Secretary should retain the power of seizure so as to prevent illegal pamphlets from being distributed, but if, after seizure nothing illegal was found in them they should within a reasonable time—say seven days—be returned to the owner.

Mr. Hughes (R. Stockport) suggested to the Home Secretary that if this censoring was necessary—and no doubt some amount of it was—he should see that the people who did it were really competent for the purpose.

Mr. Llewellyn Williams (B. Carmarthen District) argued that this interference with liberty which these regulations and orders represented went far beyond anything of which the country had had any experience for a very long time.

Sir G. Cave said the Pacifist as he foun him, the one with which he had to deal was a man who not only wanted peace, but wanted it through surrender. (Mr. Outhwaite: Give the name of one.)—These were the men whose leaflets he had been dealing with for months past, and who, in order to get peace, were willing to hamper the raising of armies, to persuade our young men not to serve, to interfere with the manufacture of munitions and generally to bring this country to the pass in which Russia was to-day. (Hear, hear.) He need not speak of the whole network of associations of different kinds which had grown up in this country for the purpose of pushing his kinds which had grown up in this country for the purpose of pushing this kind of propaganda. The kind of leaflet they had been anxious to deal with—he had many specimens—was perfectly reckless of casualties, they exaggerated the number of the wounded by tens, invited the dead and sometimes even by thousands. To, and sometimes every case the German view of the origin of the war—(hear, hear)—and of the position of things to-day. The fault was always ours, never that of our enemies, or sometimes by a concession it was half ours and half that of our enemies. The air raids, the murders of the inoffensive civil population were justified time after time in these leaflets on the ground of our blockade—a well-known war measure. The moral drawn was, "Do not join in the fight; do not give your life for the country; keep out of it if you can."

IRRESPONSIBLE PROPAGANDA.

These leaflets were spread all over towns and in country places. They were pushed under people's doors at night; they were given to young fellows just reaching military age, telling them how to act to become conscientious objectors; they were forced on soldiers home on leave, in the hope that they would take them back to the front. They were sent to the relatives of killed and wounded soldiers, as cruel a thing as could possibly be done. This kind of propaganda was carried on without cessation and without scruple. Who paid for this he did not know, but the cost must be very great, and if one applied the Latin tag, Cui bono? one could see clearly. He did not attribute to all these societies the intention to betray the country, still less did he say they were paid by German gold. But they were doing German work. (Loud cheers.) Many were well-meaning peace cranks; some were revolutionaries, who took this method of attaining their aims. Some had other motives. He did not desire to go into motives, but he saw the results, and if the Government were to allow this kind of thing to go on they would be taking a serious responsibility. In war time we must submit to some kind of restraint. The Government were bound to take some steps to meet attempts to hamper the conduct of the war, not for the purpose of stopping attacks on the Government. He did not find evidence of direct German influence. In many cases the funds were supplied by the kind of peace crank to whom he had referred, and some by people who, he was certain, did not understand the purpose to which their money was being put. He thought the raids had been of value. The leaflets must be submitted so that the Government might know what was going on, and who was responsible.

There were many cases where, from the point of view of the public, seizure was better weapon than prosecution. The United States were exercising powers not less drastic than here, and with even greater stringency than had been the case in this country. The House of Commons would see to it that the Government did not exercise the powers they now possessed without due consideration. So long as the Government had the support of the House they would continue to exercise these powers.

INDISCRIMINATE SUPPRESSION.

Mr. H. Samuel (R. Cleveland) said that if the policy of suppressing free speech had existed in the time of the Crimean War John Bright would have been silenced, and in the time of the Boer War the present Prime Minister would have been silenced. (Hear, hear.) So far as he was concerned, he was entirely antagonistic to the views expressed in leaflets or speeches to the effect that our policy in this war was wrong that the war could have been avoided, that Germany had in any degree justness on her side. He was further of the opinion that it was not possible at present to obtain a satisfactory peace. But, at the same time, he considered that the Government would be taking a wrong view if they attempted to control leaflets or pamphlets which merely criticised the conduct of the war. The right thing for the Government to do in these matters was to suppress that which was illegal and seditious, but not to suppress leaflets which criticised or opposed the policy of the Government as such. Let there be seizure, and then bring the case before the courts, but if the case was not brought before the courts let the papers seized be returned.

Mr. Hume Williams (U. Bassetlaw) said in deciding whether a pamphlet should be published the Home Secretary must consider whether its circulation would have a deleterious effect upon the action of the Government on the carrying on the war. It was essential that the evil should be stopped at its source.

Mr. Snowden (Lab., Blackburn) maintained that the Home Secretary had made a most unwarranted, unfounded, and scandalous attack upon the pacifists. If the right hon. gentleman had in his possession leaflets which condoned the crimes of the Germans, why did he not prosecute? The pacifist movement in this country was financed, not by German gold, as had been insinuated, but by men and women who were prepared to pay for what they believed.

The debate was continued.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S 2,000 MILES FLIGHT.

HOW CONSTANTINOPLE WAS BOMBED

The story of the flight of the Handley Page biplane from London to Constantinople, a distance of over 2,000 miles, when Constantinople was bombed and the Goeben attacked, was told on Dec. 13th at a luncheon held in commemoration of the flight by Mr. Handley Page, the designer of the plane.

Mr. Handley Page said that the machine was a twin-tractor biplane, equipped with 275 h.p. Rolls-Royce engines. On board, in addition to the pilot, Commander Savory, the second pilot, Lieutenant McClellan, the engineer, Lieutenant Rawlings, and two mechanics, there was all their luggage, beds and bedding, two tool boxes containing the spares and tools for the engines, and a further consignment of spares practically equivalent to a further engine. Strapped on the side of the fuselage were two 11ft. 6in. four bladed propellers. With these spare parts, the machine was over six tons in weight.

The Adriatic was the most difficult part of the journey. As they made for Salonika the pilots were able to distinguish knots of hosile horsemen at the foot of the hills [illegible] the machine to crash. Happily, the engines did not fail, nor was there ever the slightest fear on the part of the pilots that any trouble would arise. Upon the evening of the attack a 2½ hours' journey from their base brought the pilots and engineer into the Sea of Marmora, and the machine headed for Constantinople and the attack on the Goeben. Constantinople was reached at a height of 2,000ft. and beneath them could be seen the Goeben, with all the light on, and Constantinople brilliantly lighted up.

Circling twice, the machine was brought to 800ft. above the Goeben, and one salvo of four bombs was dropped, missing the Goeben but destroying a submarine alongside. The airmen circled round again, and this time all four bombs were dropped on the Goeben. The dropping of the eight bombs seemed to disconcert the Turks, for all the lights suddenly went out. The pilots then made for the headquarters of the German General Staff, on which they dropped two bombs, and next they dropped two bombs on the Turkish War Office. This caused considerable alarm in Constantinople, and guns which had not previously been fired were loosed upon the machine. The pilot flew down the Sea of Marmora with guns firing all around them, and on arriving at the base 26 bullet holes were found in the machine. One lucky shot partially disabled the oiling system of one engine, and the return journey was carried out with the machine flying on one engine only. The journey from the base to Constantinople and back occupied seven hours, and Mr. Handley Page paid a tribute to the Rolls-Royce engine, which had enabled this to be done.

Mr. Basil Johnson, of Rolls-Royce (Limited), remarked that British genius was responsible for the design and construction of the great and successful battle plane which had carried out the first war flight in the world's history extending over 2,000 miles.—"The Times."

(Continued from Column 4.)

the part of the people for greater participation in the control of their affairs and will receive no subvention whatever from the Government, but will entirely pay their way by means of voluntary taxation. This marks a striking change in the popular attitude towards the question of local government. When the Local Commissions were founded in 1893 the people were dead against them, and refused to impose any local taxes. To-day they clamour to be allowed to have Commissions, the whole cost of the administration of which they declare themselves prepared to provide by voluntary taxation.

The conduct of affairs during the period of the war has been a tremendous strain on the permanent British officials, whose numbers have been seriously depleted by the withdrawal of men for the Army and by the retirement of others owing to age and health, though it should be mentioned that there are quite a number who, having fully earned a rest by strenuous service in the past, have patriotically postponed their retirement until the war is over. This band of civil servants has manfully carried on amid very trying circumstances, conscious that it has been helping to keep the flag flying.

EGYPT IN WAR TIME

MARTIAL LAW.

ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The existence of the martial law *regime* in Egypt, says "the Times" correspondent at Cairo, has entailed the setting up of various military and quasi-military tribunals, but it is satisfactory to note that the work falling to them has in the aggregate been very small.

In one respect at any rate, the military *regime* has been a real boon to the civil administration. That is, in connexion with the execution of the hundred and one municipal and social regulations. In normal times their enforcement meets with all manner of difficulties owing to the Capitulations and a satisfactory conclusion is rarely come to without much wrangling with international authorities. The military *regime* has in all these matters put the Capitulations out of court, for the time being, at any rate. A special case in point was the Ghaffir (Watch man) Cess amounting to £E. 664,000, which, never having been unanimously accepted by the Powers, could not be collected from those who did not wish to pay it. The tax was a light and very legitimate one in view of the services rendered to the community by the watchmen, and for this reason it was all the more unreasonable that the State should bear the charge of maintaining this force. The General Officer Commanding the British Forces, when the situation became known to him, issued a proclamation making it a military offence for anyone to refuse to pay his share of the cess, and thus by a stroke of the pen he settled a problem which had been worrying the civil authorities for some considerable time.

PREVENTION OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The important enemy interests in this country and the necessity for preventing trading in any form with the enemy have entailed the setting up of a special department. Complete control over the foreign trade of the country has been established and, although in the early days of the war it is to be feared that a certain amount of cotton leaked through to the enemy, for some time now the regulations have been so strict that one can safely say that nothing reaches the enemy from this country even by the most indirect route. Of the numerous enemy firms established in Egypt there remain few that have not been wound up or taken over by the public custodian.

Simultaneously with this very essential war work the ordinary business of government has been quietly and continuously, but none the less successfully, carried on. At the same time the development of the country has been receiving close attention. The annual collection of the various statistical data has been continued uninterruptedly, including the decennial census of the population, which was taken in March last. The execution of this task has been a triumph of industry and organisation.

The Egyptian Government has undertaken, as part of the scheme for the purchase by the British Government of all the cotton seed available for export, the control of the distribution of the seed required for sowing. It is considered that the trouble and expense entailed will be abundantly repaid by the improvement in the quality which should result from the elimination of the small middle men, who in the past have been responsible for the use of inferior sowing seed. There are nearly 1,500,000 landowners in the country, of whom over two-thirds cultivate cotton.

SUPPLIES AND INDUSTRY.

Various Commissions have likewise been set up to watch over the interests of the country. The Supplies Commission, first under the presidency of Mr. Henry Higgs, C.B., and subsequently under that of Colonel E. G. Blunt, D.S.O., has ably carried out the supervision of the food supplies of Egypt since the opening days of the war. The Commission of Industry and Commerce, presided over by Ismail Sidky Pasha, has been charged to examine the extent to which the industries and commerce of the country have been affected by the war and to propose measures for opening new markets for Egyptian products and for replacing articles formerly obtained from enemy countries by articles produced locally or imported from non-enemy countries. The Commission of Agricultural Commerce, presided over by Mr. G. C. Budgeon, the Consulting Agriculturist to the Ministry of Agriculture, has been doing for agriculture what its contemporary has been doing for local industries and general commerce.

In educational matters progress has also been made. The endowment of the country with a complete system of elementary education, which has hitherto been somewhat neglected in favour of higher instruction, has been decided on in principle, and a Commission is now elaborating the details of the scheme, which to be successful will have to be compulsory. Another Commission is examining the all-important question of agricultural education, which requires to be made much more universal than it is at present. Last, but by no means least, comes the Capitulations Commission, studying the administrative and judicial changes which the disappearance of the Capitulation system will entail.

Perhaps the most striking instance of the manner in which the work of development stacles necessarily created by the war is the step forward which is about to be made in local government. I refer to the Village Councils, the creation of which the Council of Ministers recently approved. They are analogous to our Urban District Councils, and will do for the villages, many of which are in a deplorable condition, what the Local Commissions have done for the towns. They have been created in response to an annually growing demand on

(Continued in Column 3.)

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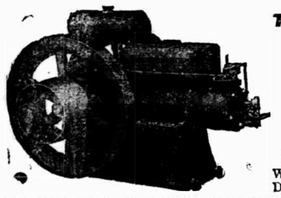
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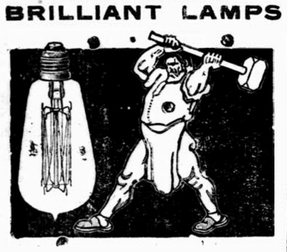
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 6.

The weather has again been dry everywhere. Disturbance is approaching the North West Frontier from the West.

Forecast:—Few falls of rain and snow along the North-West Frontier.

EMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.0'0 inches
Temperature of Air	71.8 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	59.3 "
Dew Point	50.3 "
Relative numidity of Air	0.673 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79 5 "
Minimum do.	64.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do do	240 Miles

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	6	m 5 9	24 5	6	0 28a	22 e
		7 55a	24 10			18 5
Thur.	7	m 6 39	24 3	7	m 1 55	22 1
		9 8a	25 0		1 43a	17 8
Fri	8	m 8 9	24 0	8	m 3 4	21 1
		9 47a	27 3		2 44a	16 9
Sat.	9	m 9 20	25 9	9	m 3 54	19 10
		10 25a	28 6		3 20a	15 10
Sun.	10	m 10 14	26 11	10	m 4 34	18 6
		11 3a	29 6		4 22a	15 1
Mon	11	m 11 3	26 9	11	m 5 12	17 2
		11 45a	30 2		5 8a	14 7
Tues.	12	m 11 51	28 10	12	m 5 50	16 0
					6 51a	14 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb		Sunrise		Sunset	
M	6 (Wednesday)	m	7h 11m.	e	6h 34m
M	7 (Thursday)	e	7h 10m.	s	6h 35m
te	8 (Friday)	s	7h 10 m	s	6h 35m
we	9 (Saturday)	t	7h 10m.	s	6h 36m
th	10 (Sunday)	s	7h 10m	s	6h 36m
fr	11 (Monday)	s	7h 10m	s	6h 37 m
sa	12 (Tuesday)	t	7h 9 m	s	6h 37 m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th February 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north where moderate cloud has appeared. Humidity continues in moderate defect. Night temperature is below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air continues much drier than usual. Night temperature is below the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana; in Sind they are mainly to moderately clouded. Humidity continues below the average. Night temperature is in slight defect in Rajputana and in moderate defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature is below normal both by day and night; the deficiency in night temperature is large at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is below normal. Night temperature is in defect in the north-west of the province.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Minimum temperature is 6½ deg. below normal at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and in the Bombay Deccan the air is drier than usual. Night temperature is slightly below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the Central Provinces have disappeared. Moderate cloud has appeared in Sind, Baluchistan and the extreme north, probably under the influence of a disturbance from the West Weather has been dry generally and no great change appears likely.



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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G H Martin, Northants.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut C J Law, Scottish Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut R Bulloch, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H P Dippie, Gordons.
Captain F B Ellis, Northumberlands.
Major W R B Gillespie, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J S Winton, Northumberlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut R L Sale, Household Cavalry.

DIED.

Second-Lieut G W A Kingham, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G V Stevens, Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Lieut T O M Ffoulkes, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H Finch, West Kents.
Second-Lieut L Godfrey, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Isaacs, Hampshires.
Captain J L Pearce, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J R Pheazey, Field Artillery.
Captain E A Roe, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R OC Ross, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E G J Shearman, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut P H Vogel, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Whitham, Field Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Second-Lieut H C Barber, Gloucesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut L A Stanley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H H Tracey, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut C H Brown, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D Miller, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Ogden, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H A Yeo, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A J N Sievewright, Londons.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut A Tumilty, Dublins.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H T Batson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C Pickstone, Flying Corps.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Ryan, Leinsters.

DIED.

Second-Lieut P St Q Brayshaw, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut M Andrew, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G Ball, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J F Binington, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W T Bostock, North Staffs.
Lieut W H G Chapman, West Surreys.
Lieut-Col J J B Cole, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Franklin, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W Hoatson, Rifle Corps.
Captain W E C Houston, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut R McClement, Rifle Corps.
Captain T Martin, Medicals.
Second-Lieut I L Roy, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H S St. John, Middlesex.
Captain T C Storey, Medicals.
Captain H B Taylor, Field Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut S A Cross, Rifle Corps.

MISSING.

Lieut G N Goldie, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D W Ross, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Captain J C R Delmege, Munsters.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut C W Vick, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut E Jones, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A T. Kidd, Flying Corns.
Second-Lieut A W Palmer, Flying Corps.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th February, 1918, was 30.127 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .018 inch for every 20 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gives

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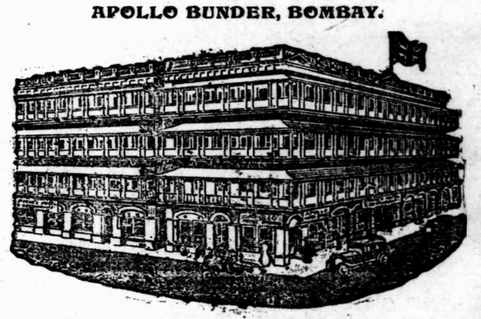
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